

# Real-time and remote monitoring of sediment and sewage contamination in the Tijuana River and Estuary

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Jeff Crooks



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## *Student team*

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## Funding

**J. W. Sefton Foundation**

Family foundations



**SDSU**



CENTER FOR EARTH SYSTEM SCIENCES  
AND REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGIES

Motivation: Sediment loads and sewage contamination are problems...  
...but TJRiver {esp. stormflow} not sampled regularly since ~2014  
...and never continuously or in real-time



Contaminated water signs posted along the southern part of the Imperial Beach in 2019. (Alejandro Tan, Diego Union Tribune)



Problem: Samples are time consuming and expensive to collect and analyze

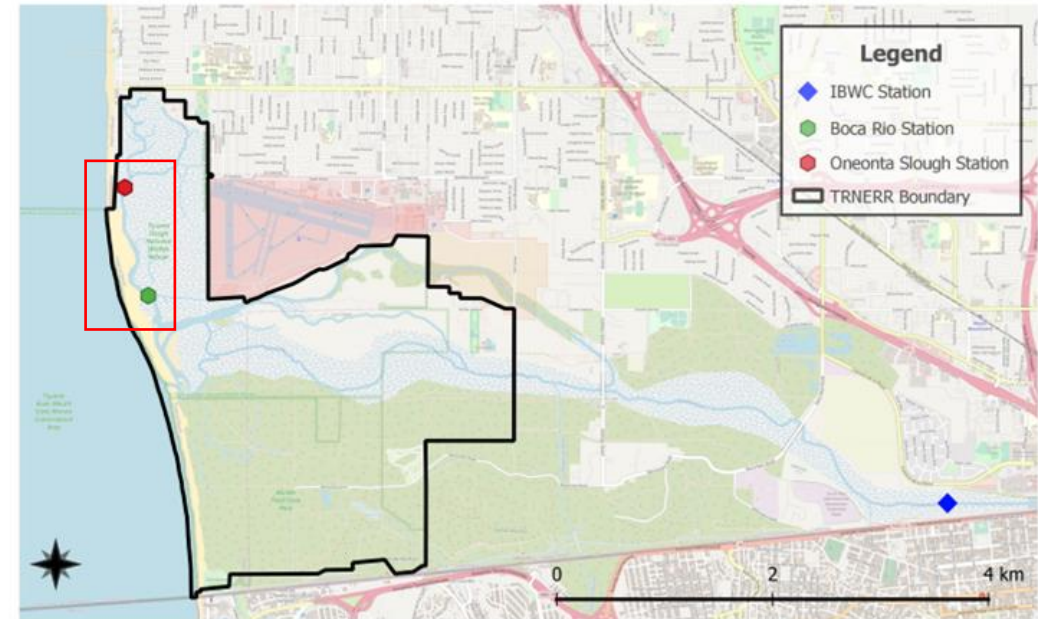
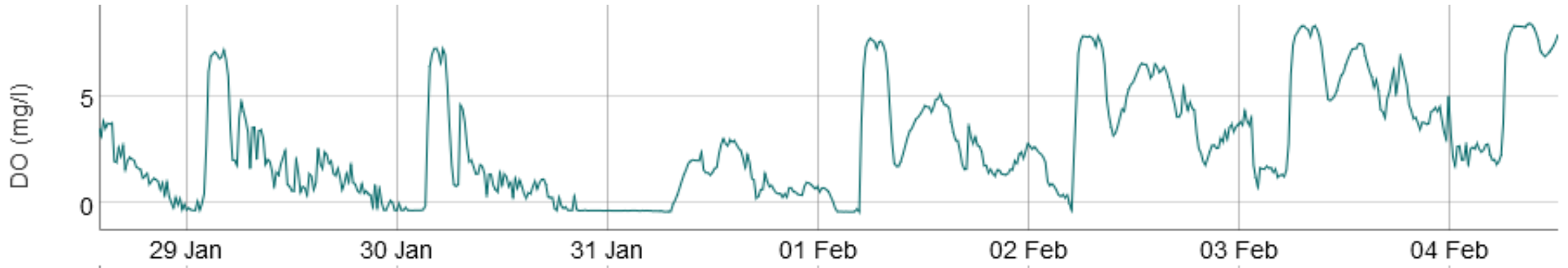


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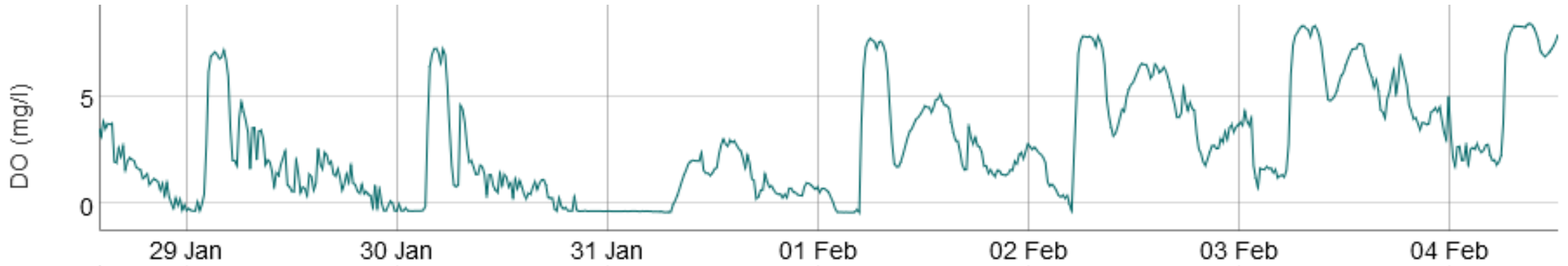
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TJ Estuary WQ monitored in real-time (DO, salinity, turbidity, {CDOM})...

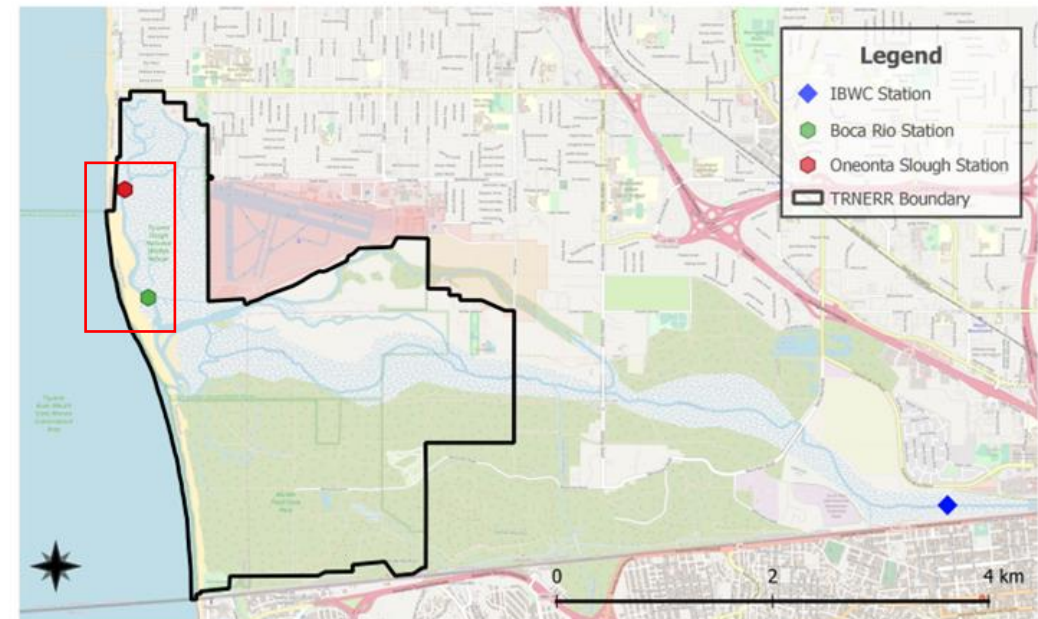




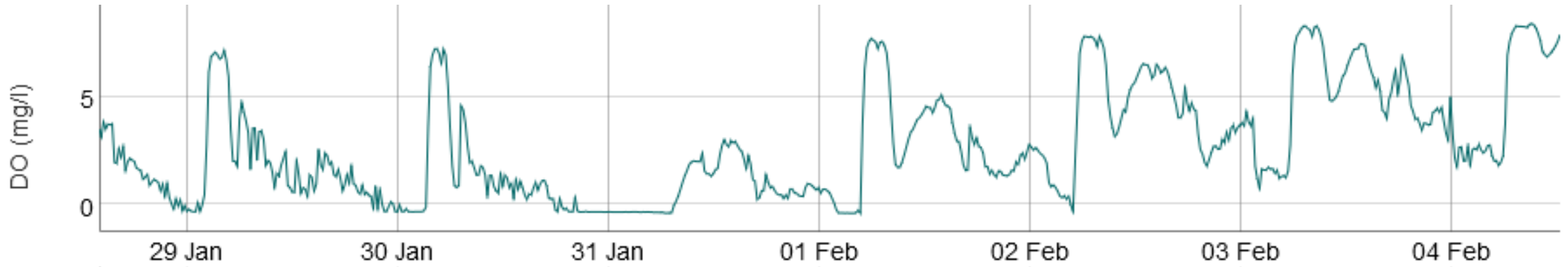
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How estimate sediment, bacteria concentrations over space and time?



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How estimate sediment, bacteria concentrations over space and time?



Goals: 1) real-time information about sediment loads, sewage contamination  
2) Understand how the estuary retains, processes sediment, sewage



## Opportunity 1: Fluorescence → ww, bacteria

- Tryptophan-like—sewage and bacteria proxy
- CDOM (chromophoric dissolved organic matter)



+ telemetry = Real-time!

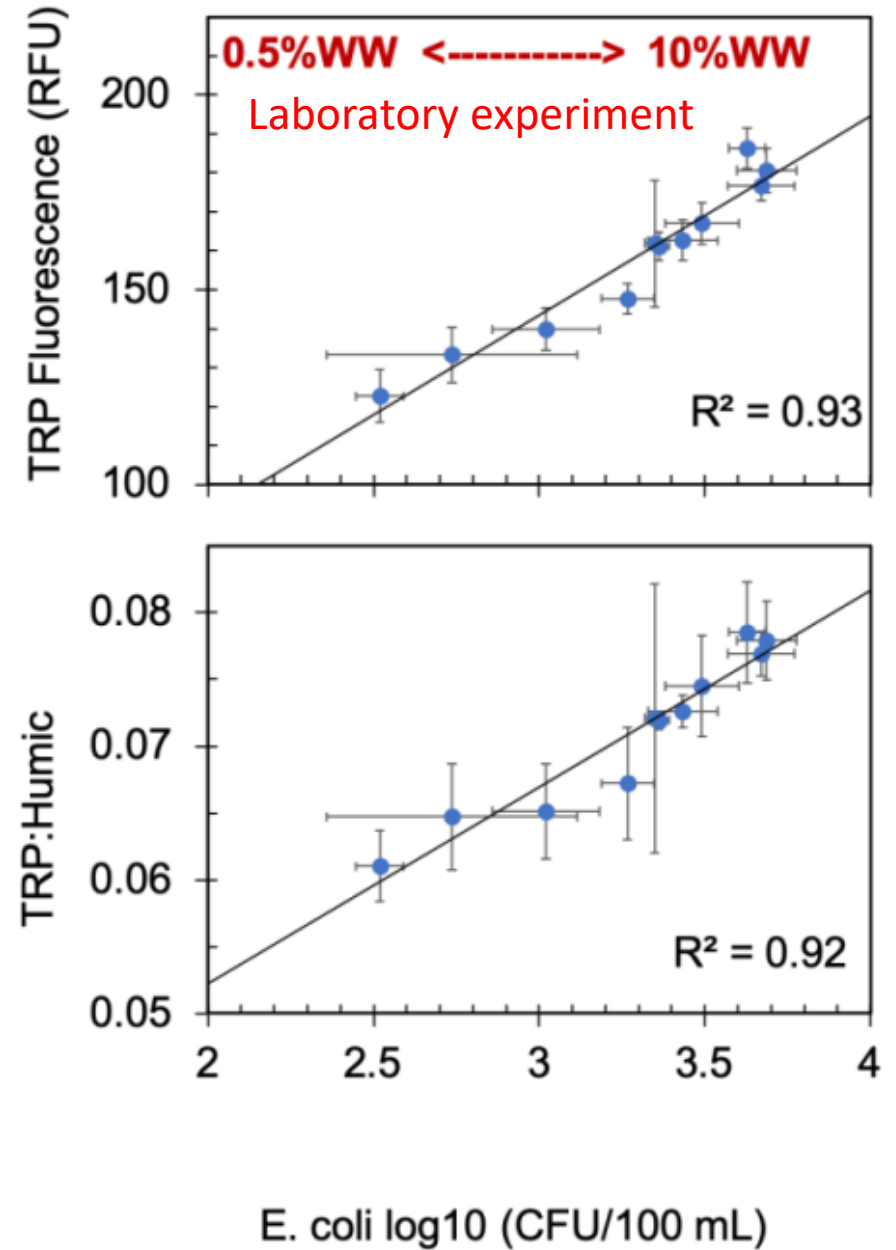


## Opportunity 1: Fluorescence → ww, bacteria

- Tryptophan-like—sewage and bacteria proxy
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## Opportunity 2: Remote sensing

### Near-surface hyperspectral

Continuous  
No cloud issues  
Lots of EM bands



### Satellite-based

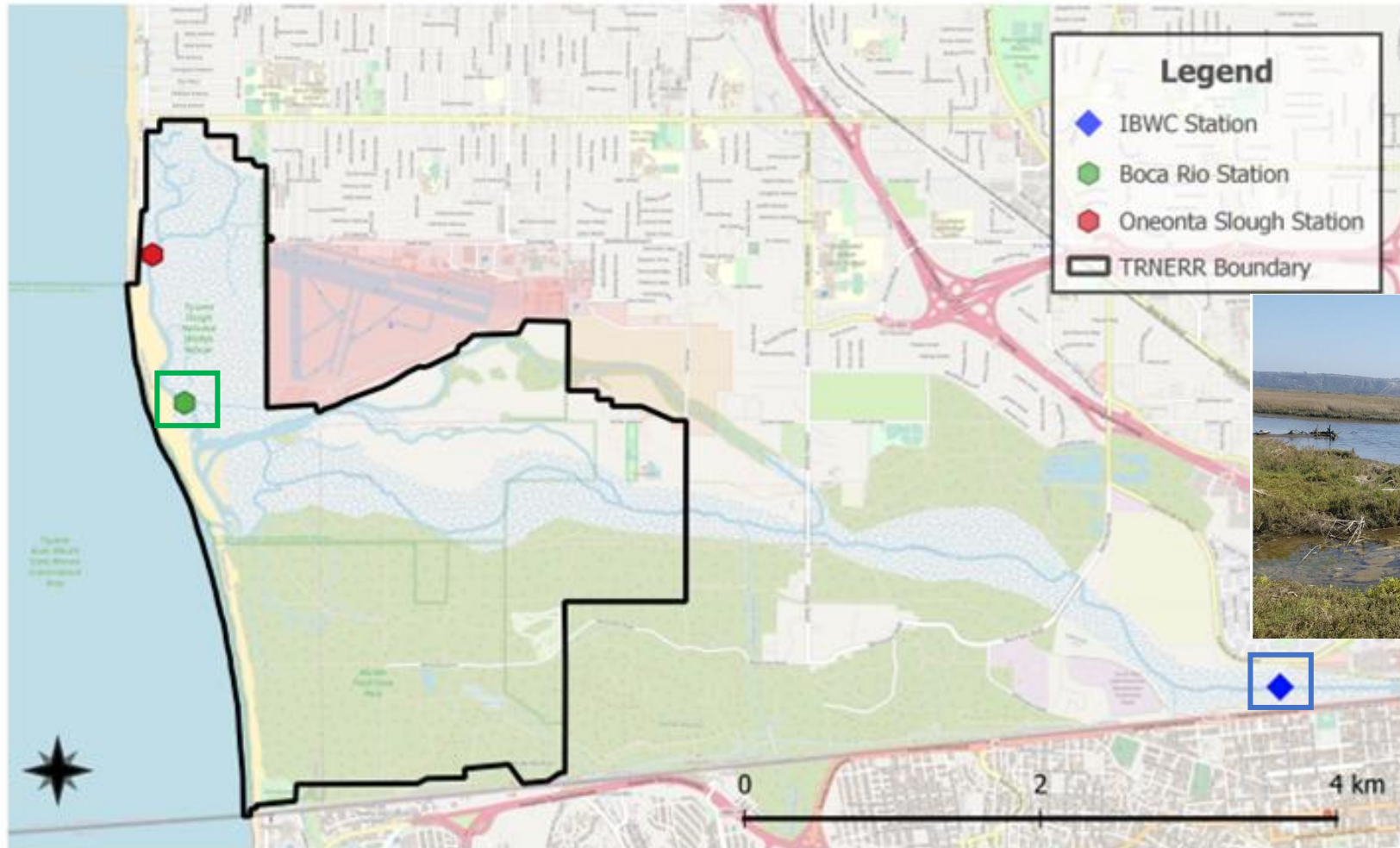
Planet	Sentinel
Daily	5 day
3m	10 m res

## Research questions

1. How accurate is *in situ* proxy sensing of bacteria?
2. How can remote sensing supplement in situ sensors to map contamination?
3. What are the spatial and temporal patterns of sediment and sewage contamination in the TJRiver and Estuary?

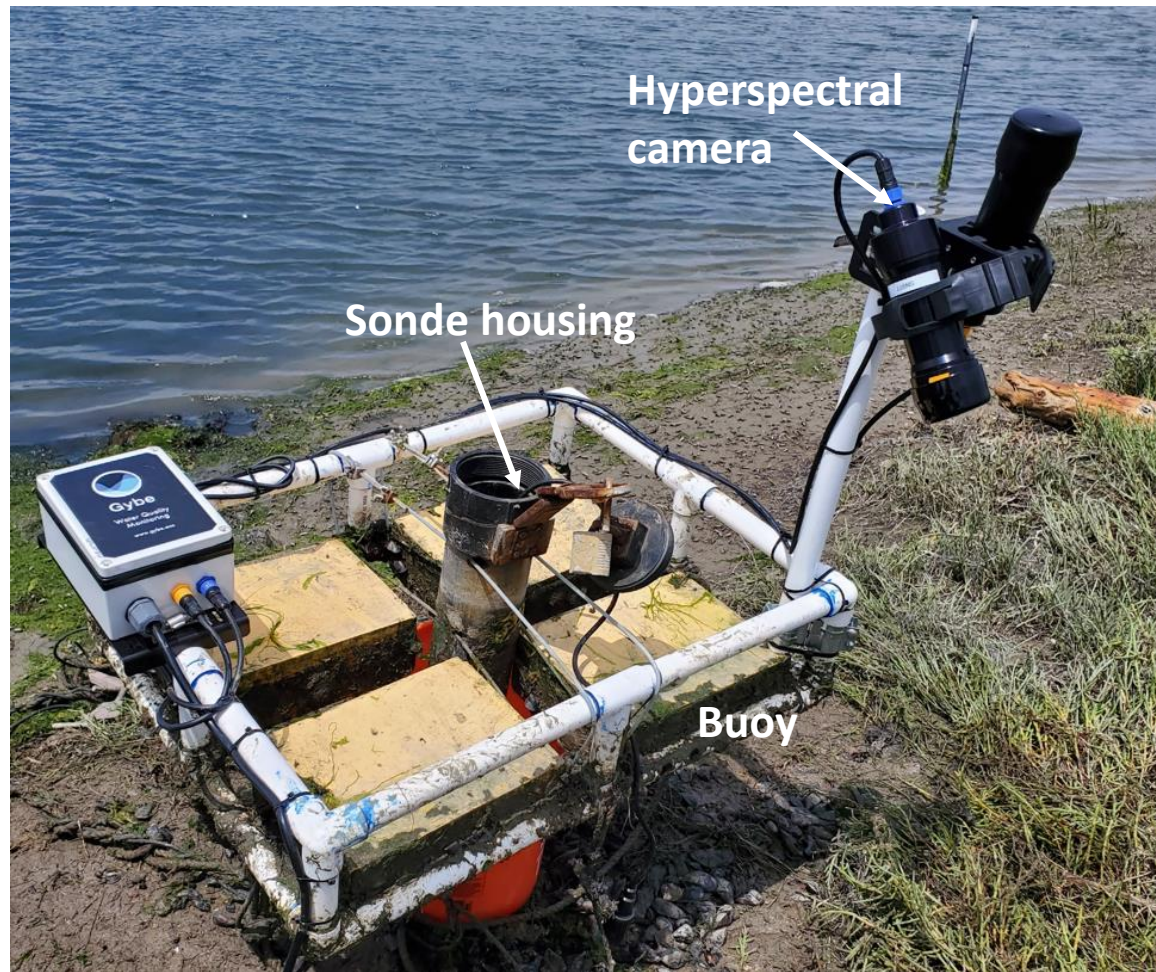
Methods: N=2 *in situ* sensors

Manta 3: temp, pH, cond, DO, turbidity, TRYP, CDOM





## Boca Rio station

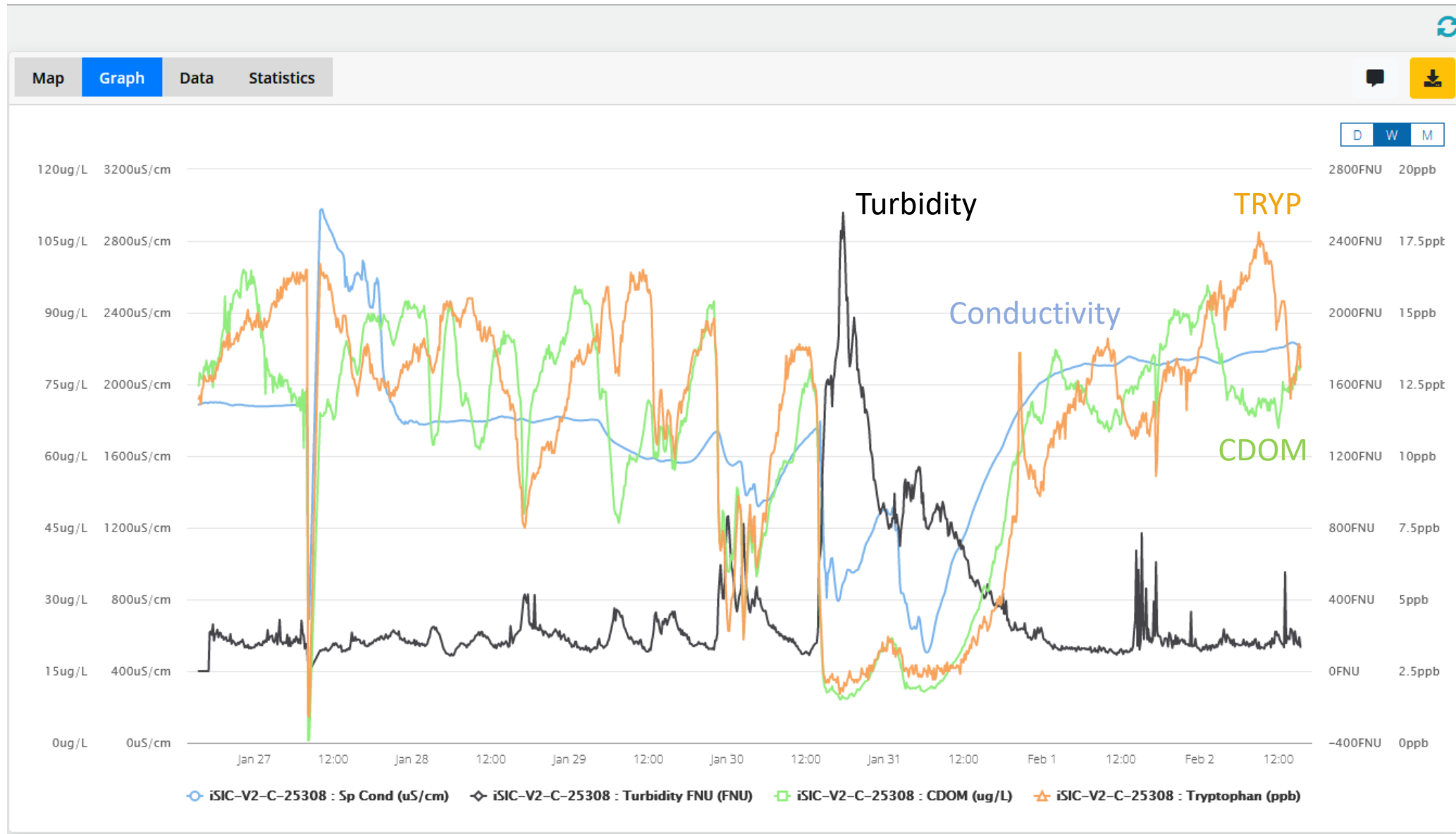


## IBWC station

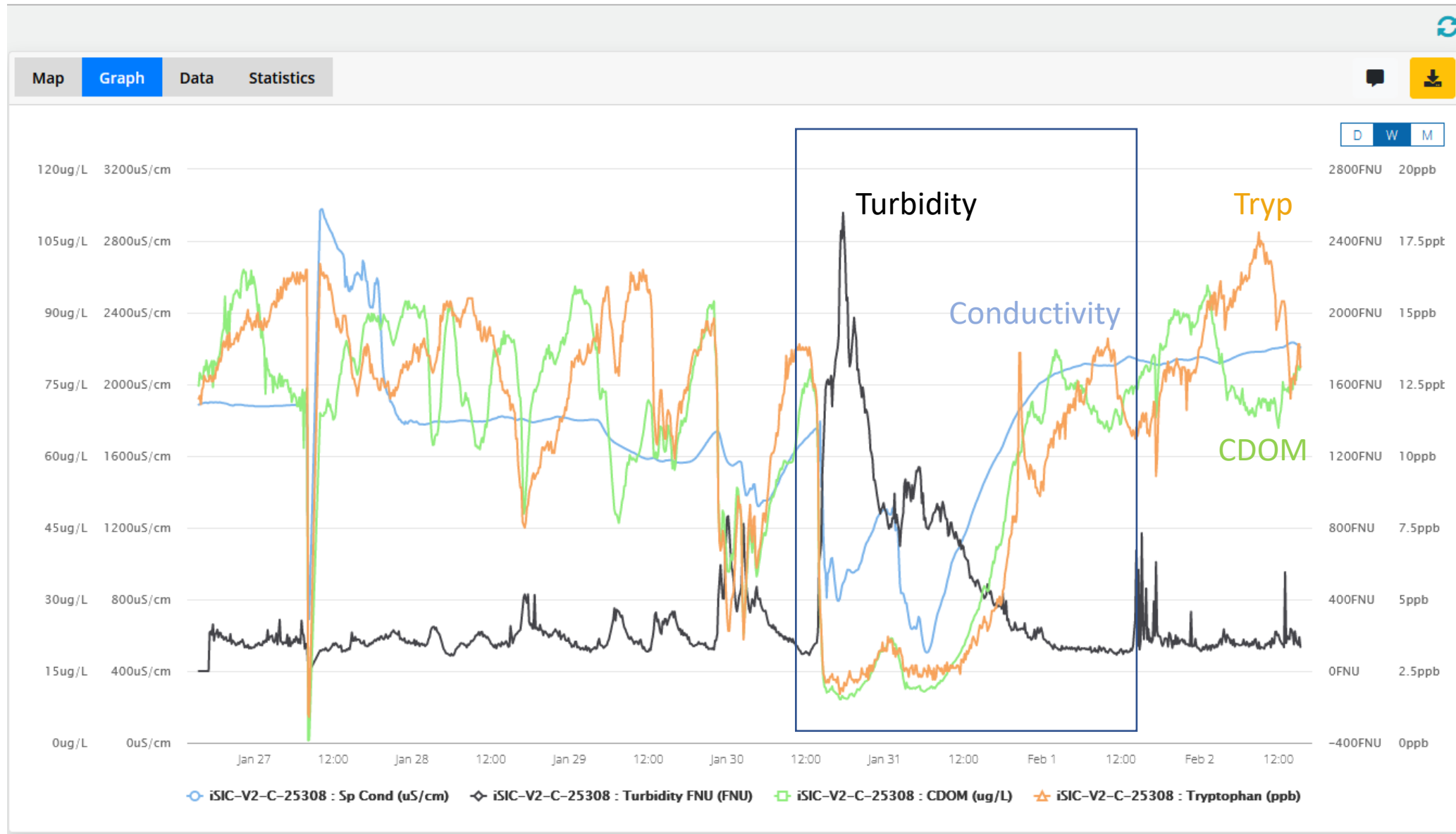




# Real-time data! IBWC site @ wqdatalive.com



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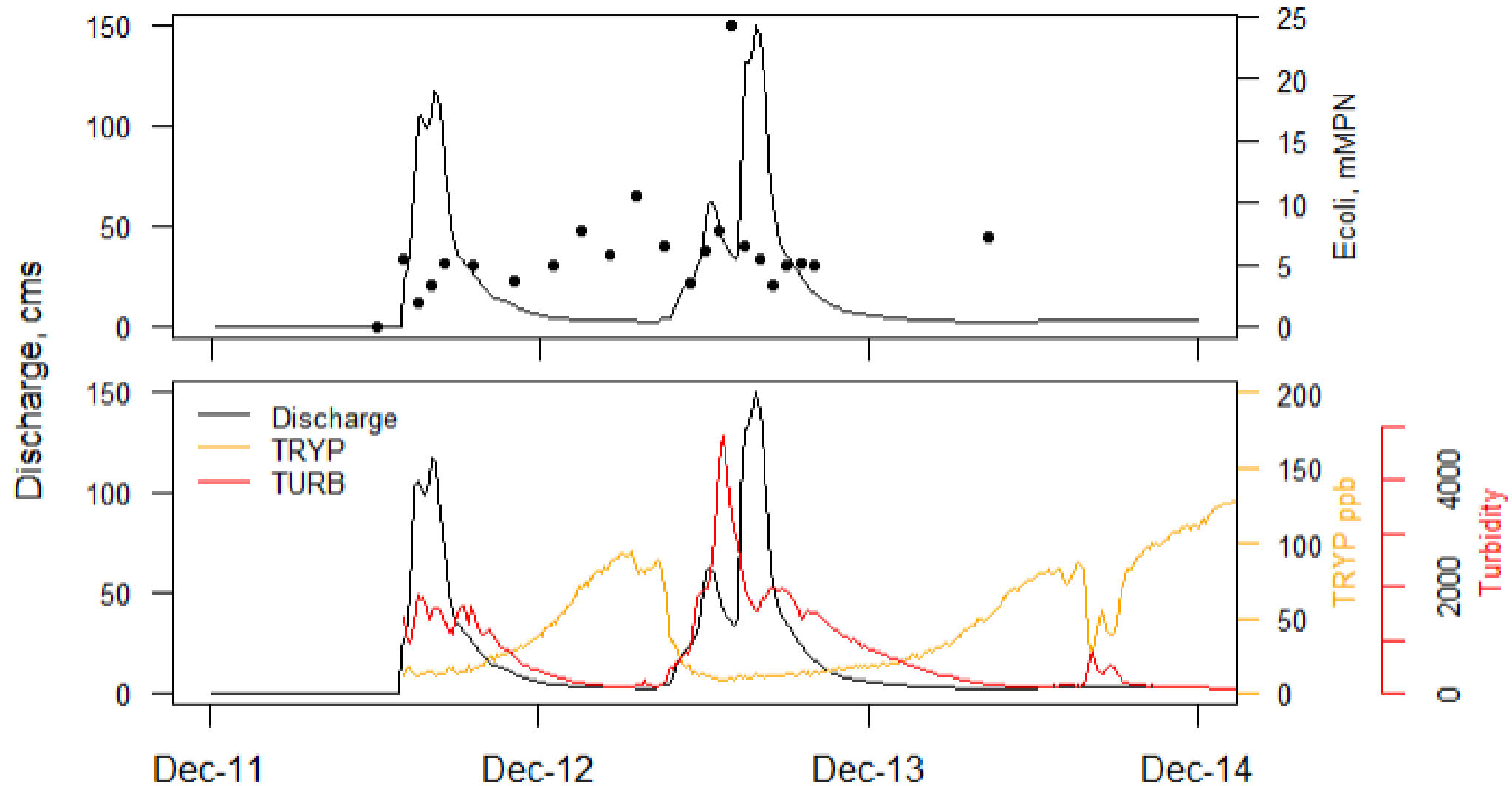




# 1. How accurate is *in situ* proxy sensing of bacteria?

IBWC Station Storm Event, Dec 2022

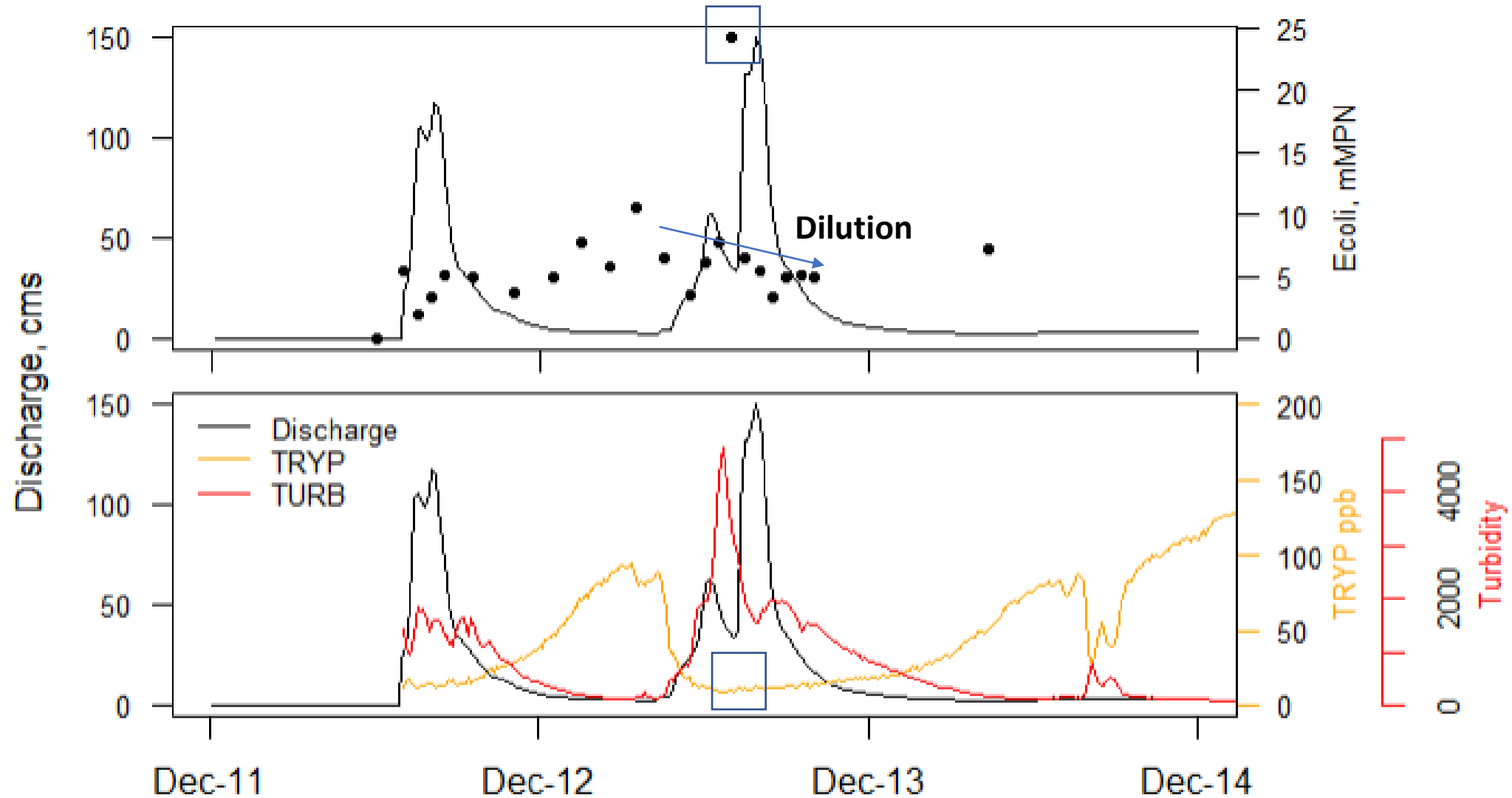
[Ecoli], TRYP high @ low flow, diluted @ (most) high flows



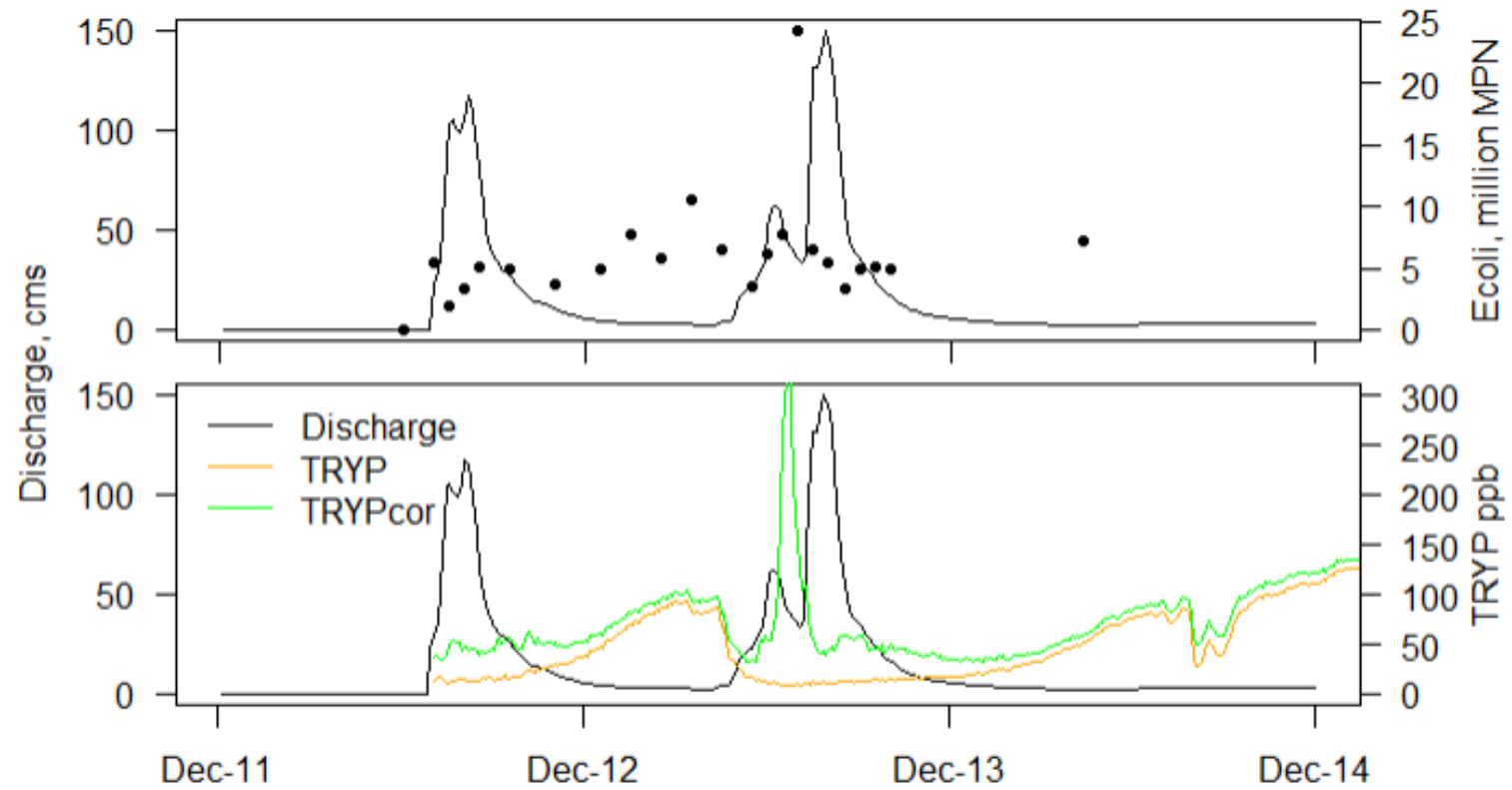
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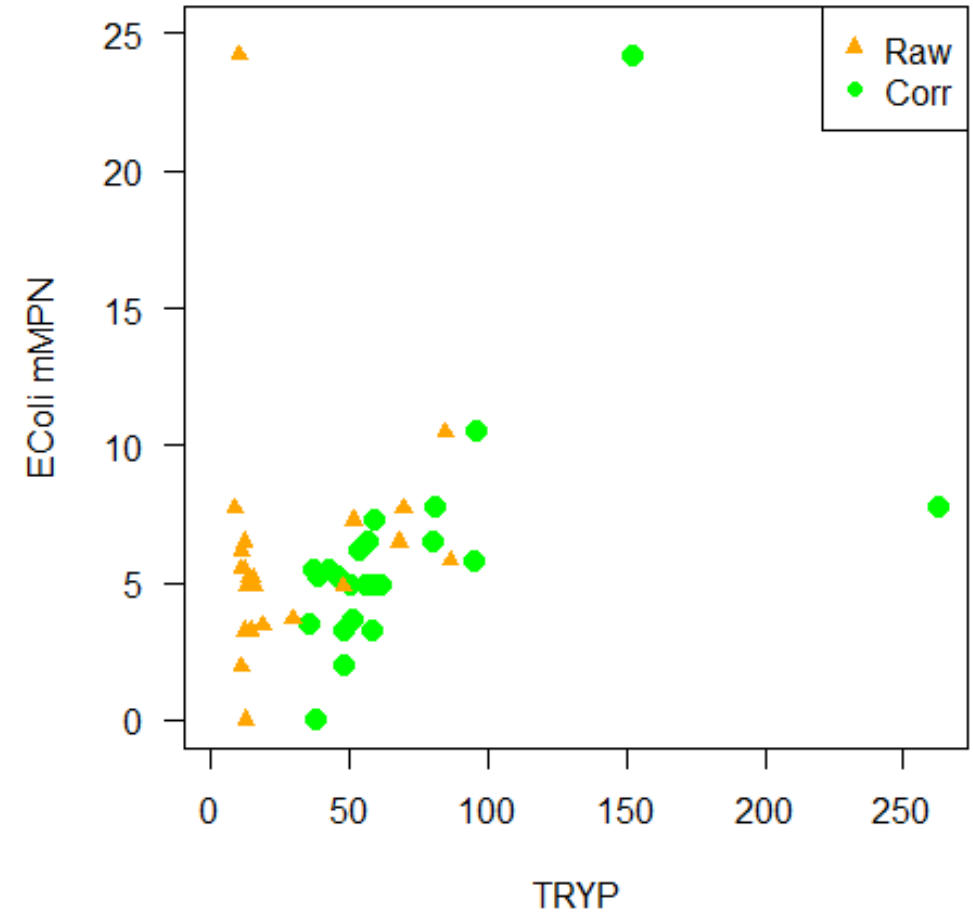
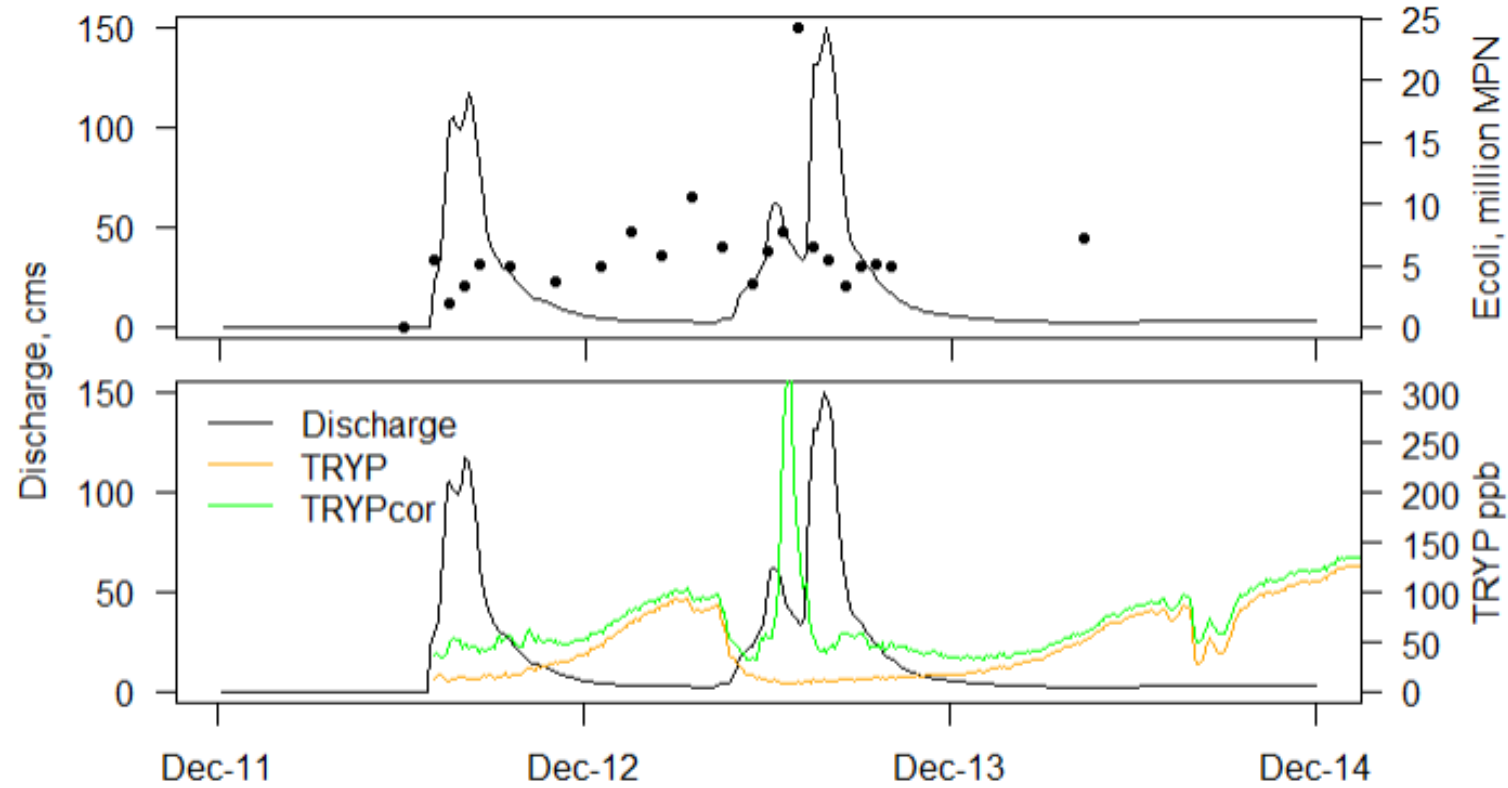


Turbidity correction factor =  $e^{-kT_{\text{TURB}}}$

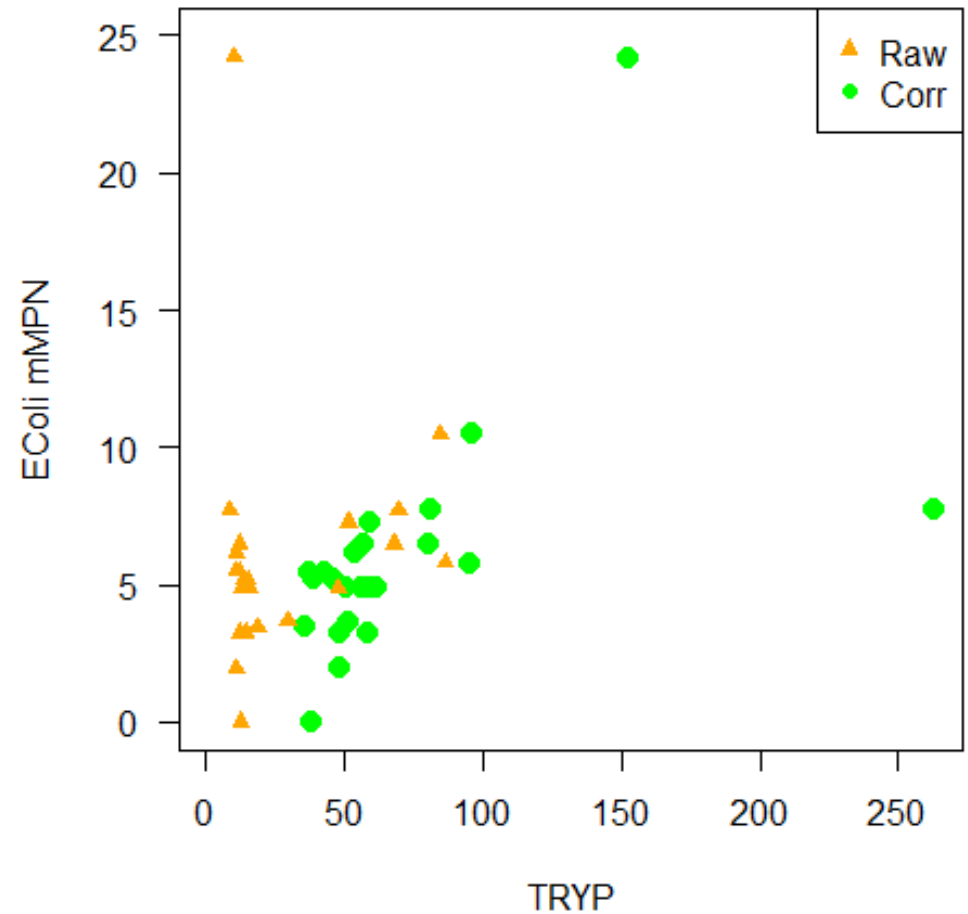
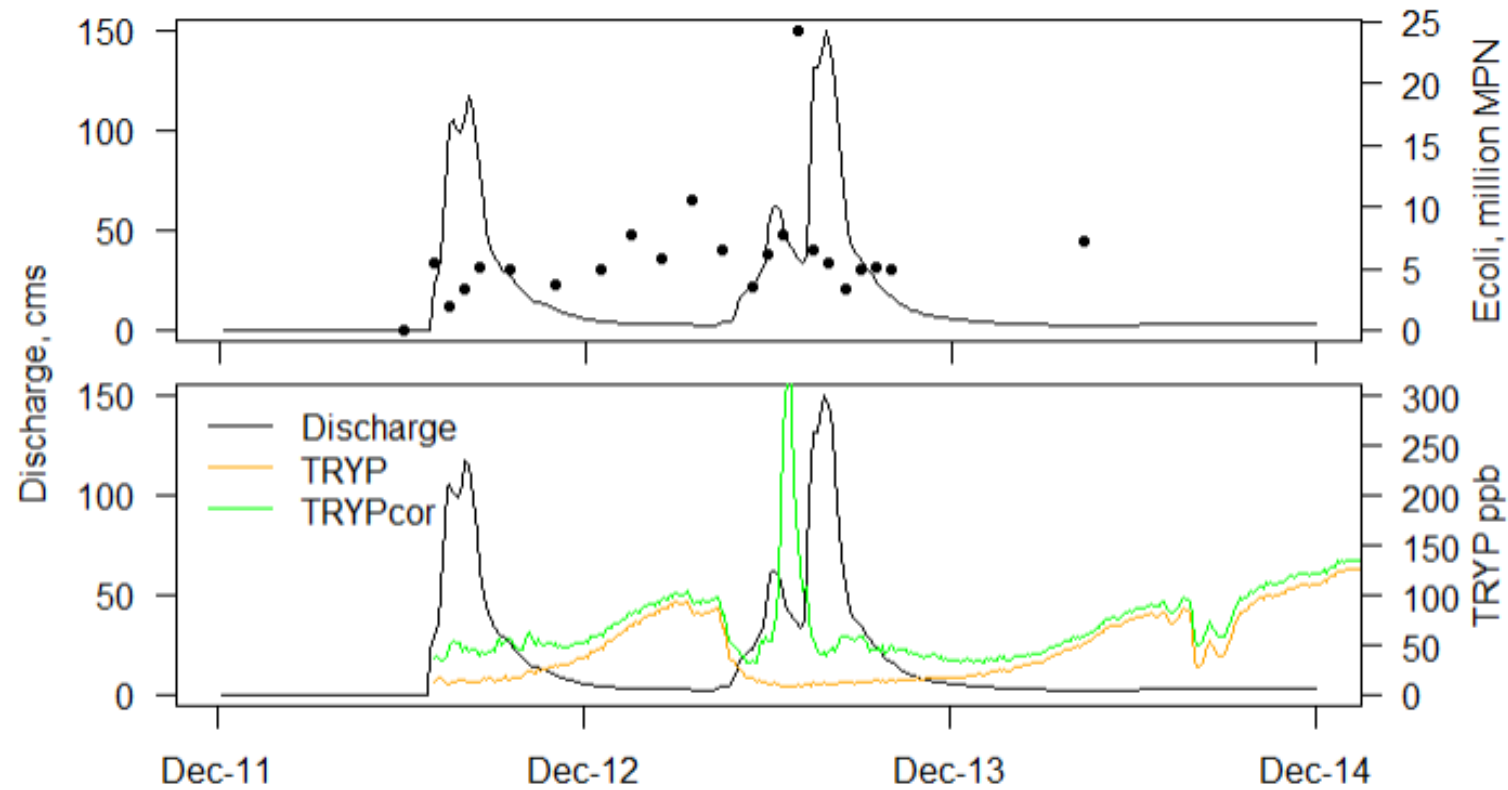




Turbidity correction factor =  $e^{-k_{TURB}}$



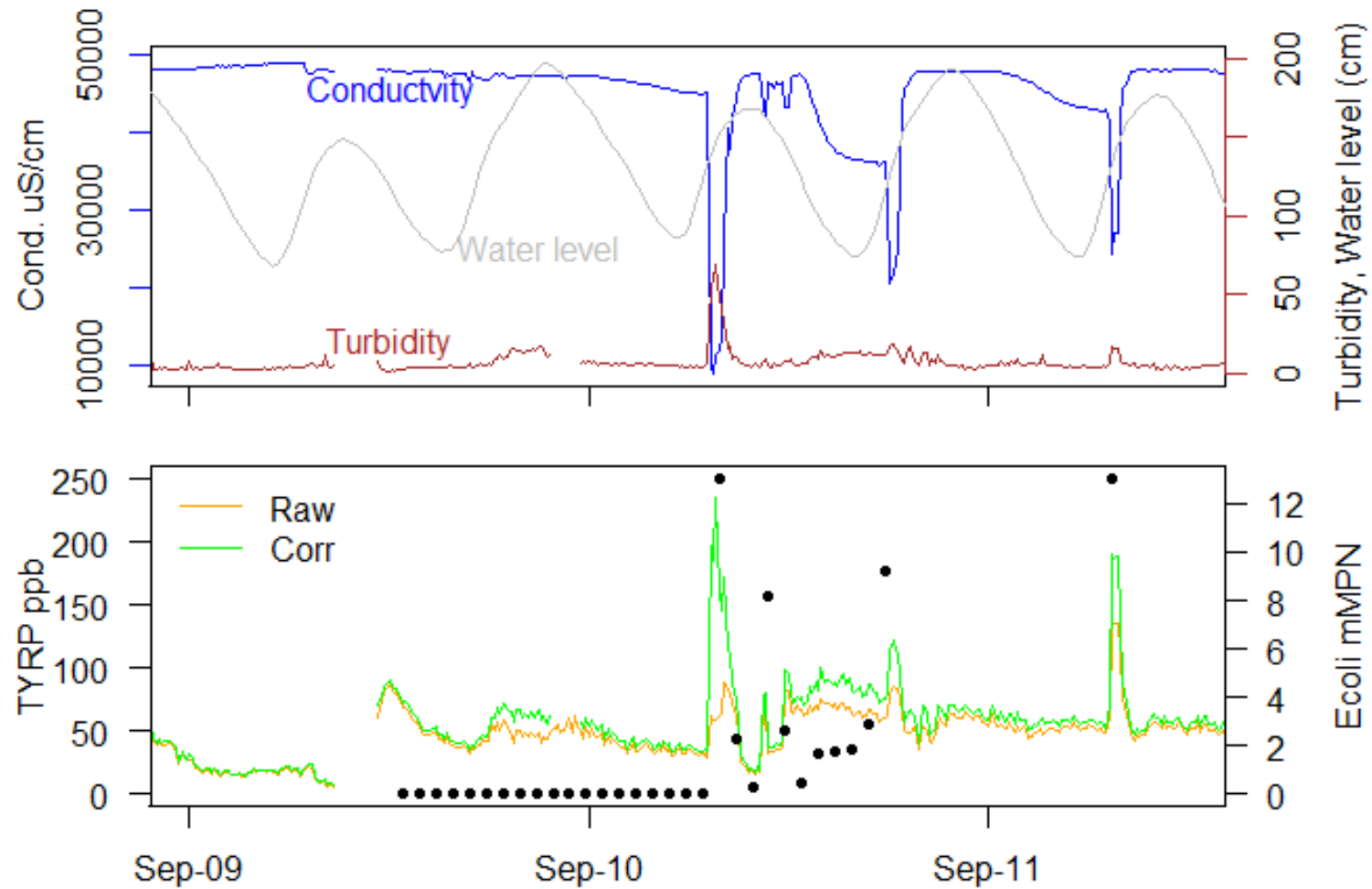
Turbidity correction factor =  $e^{-kT_{\text{TURB}}}$



Is  $k$  constant over space and time?

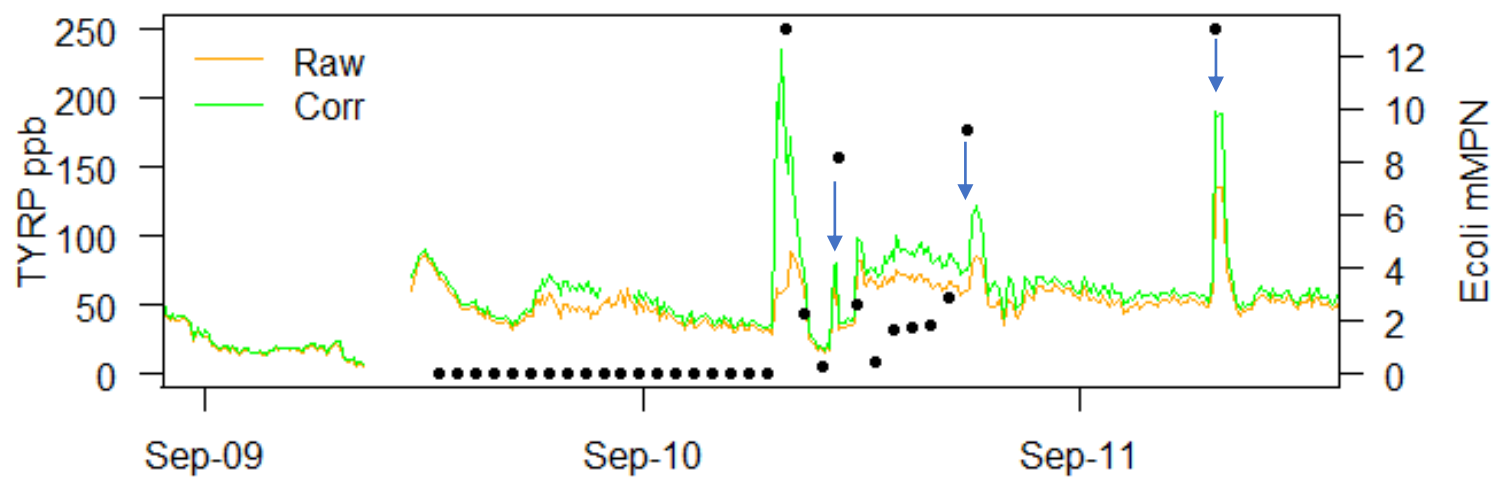
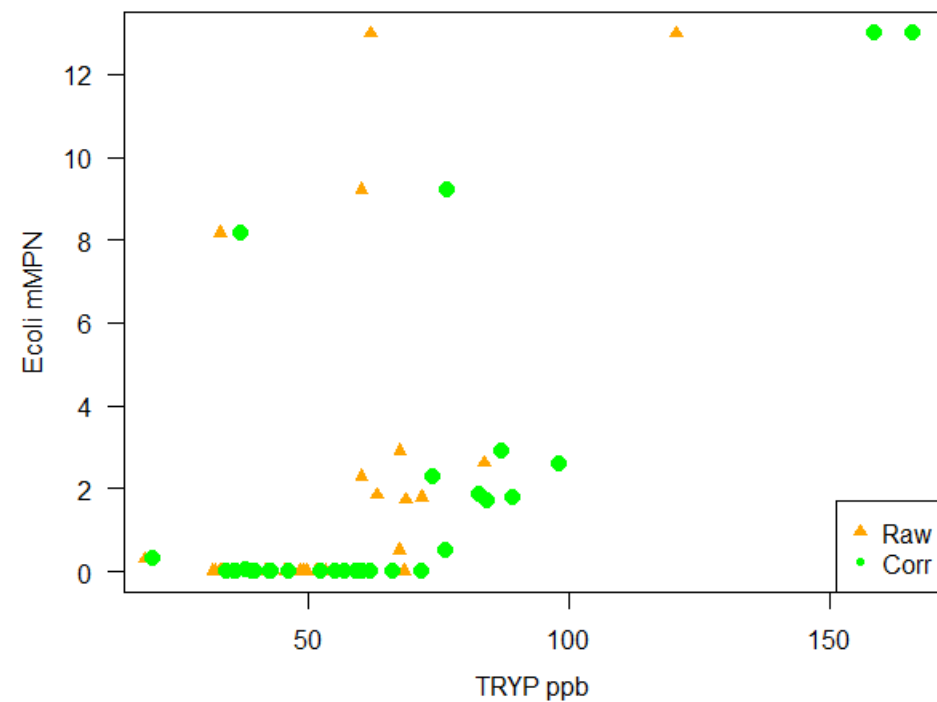
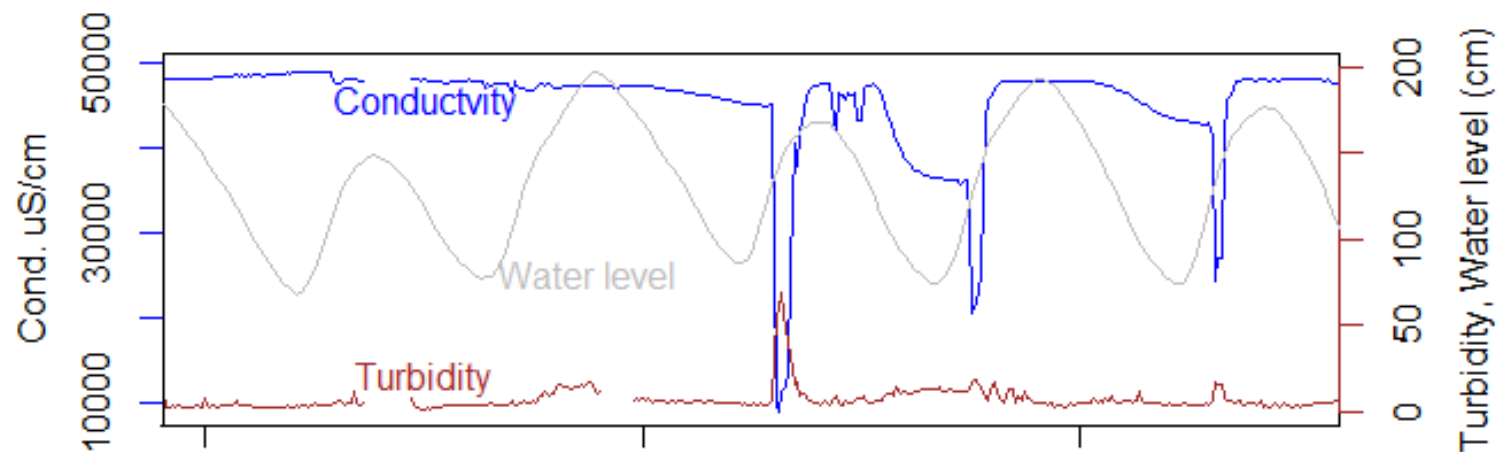
# Boca Rio site (estuary)

## Sept 2022 Storm Event



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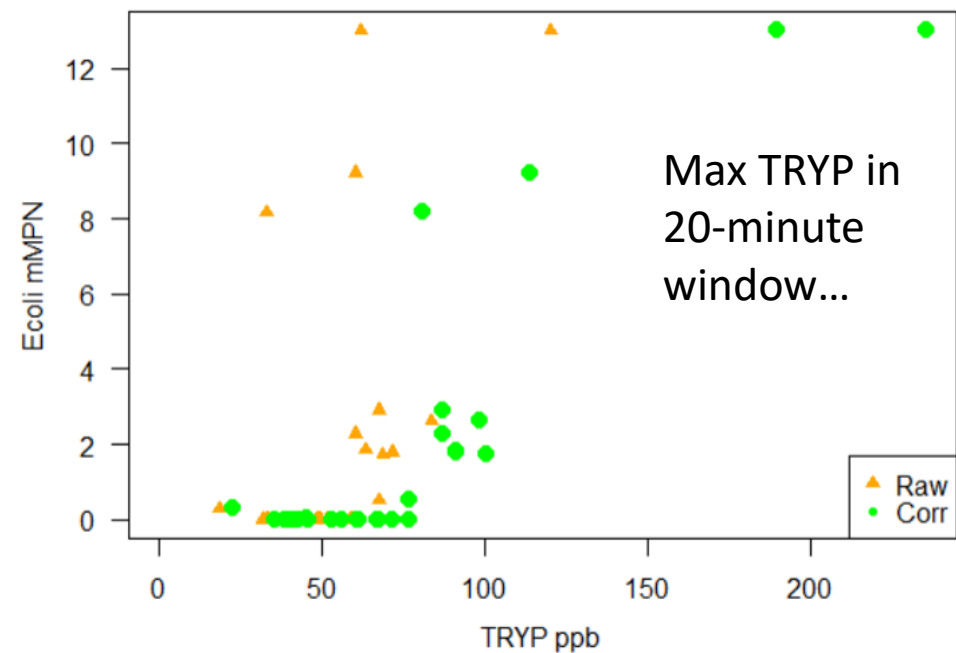
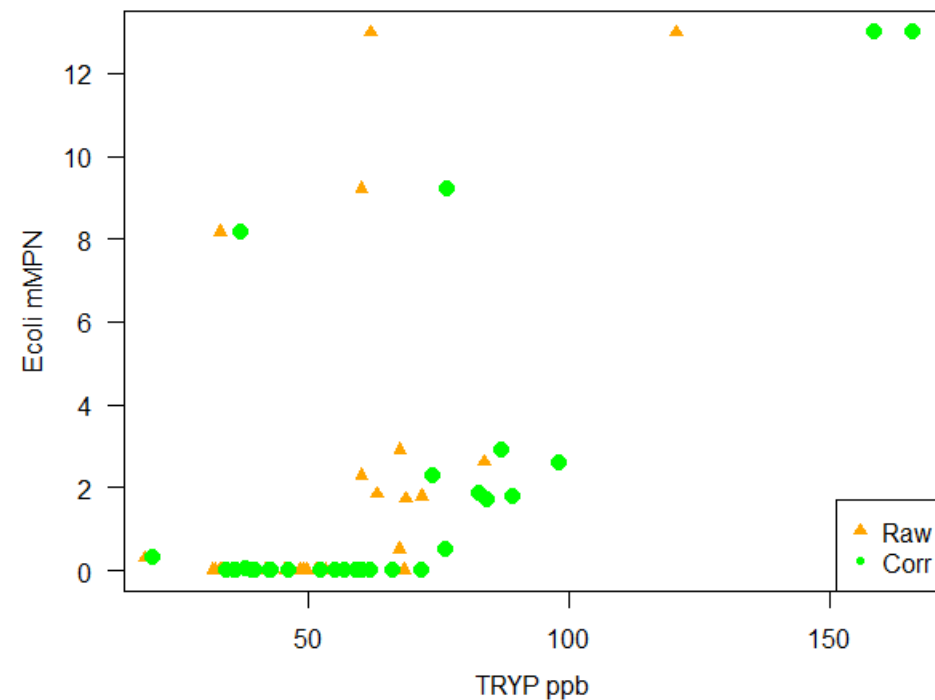
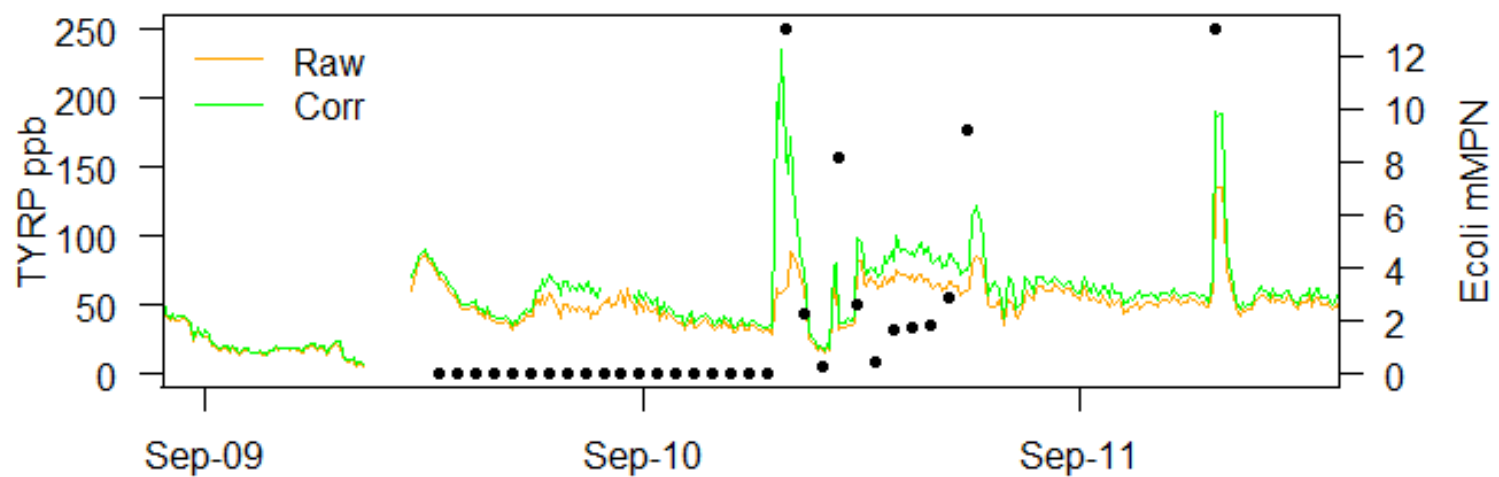
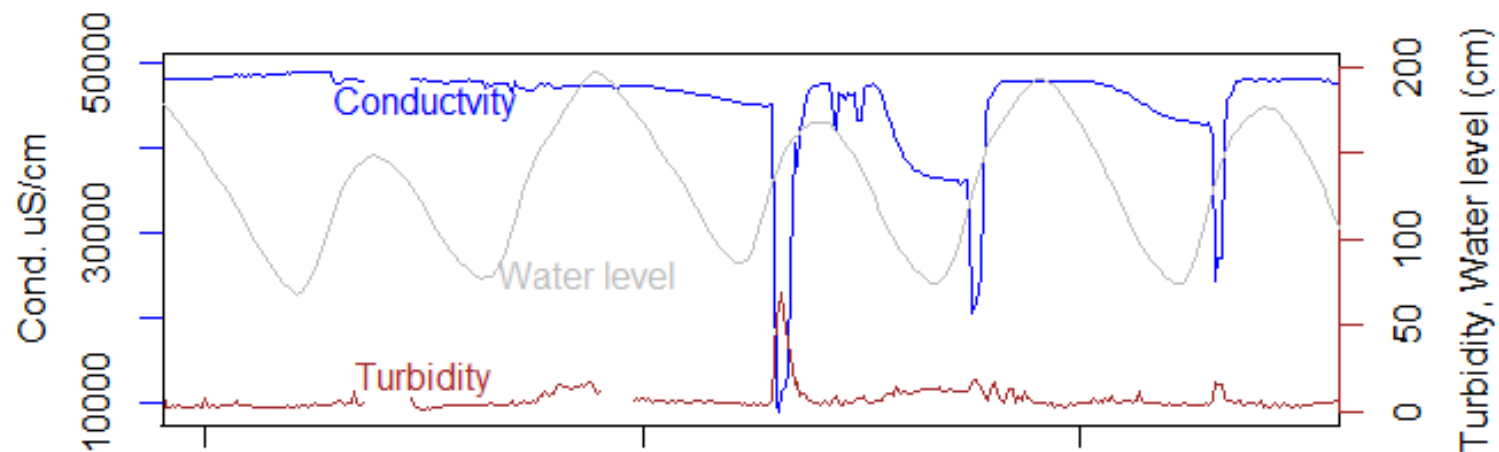
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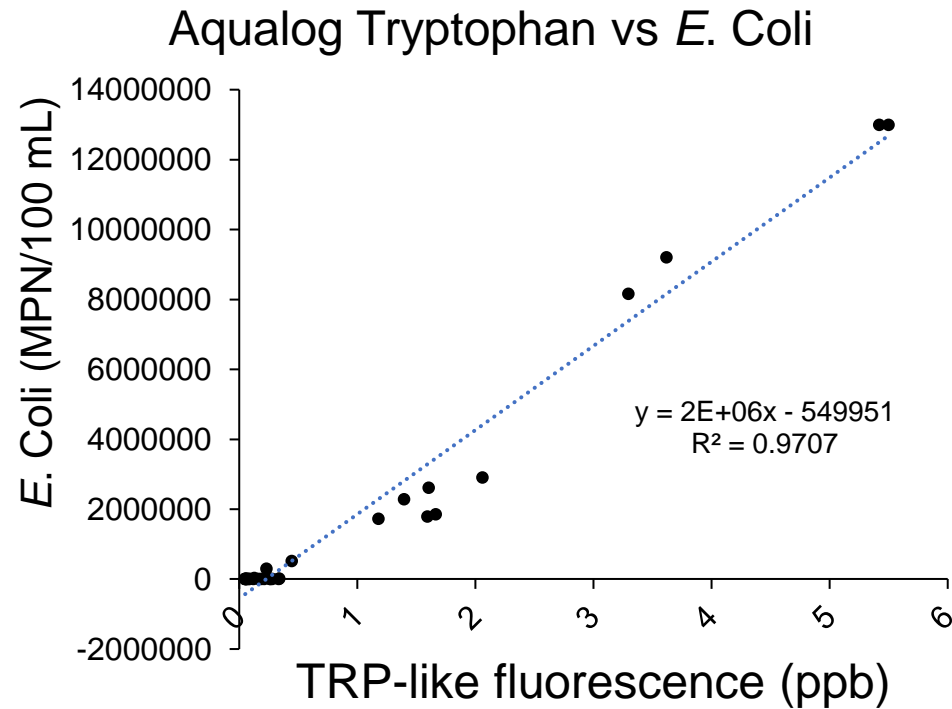
## Sept 2022 Storm Event



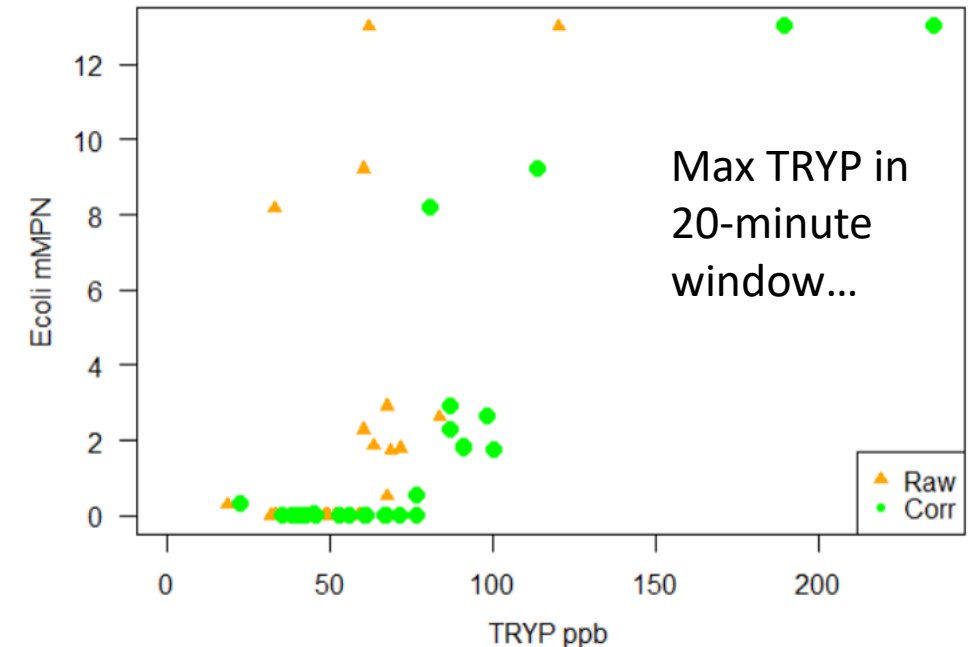
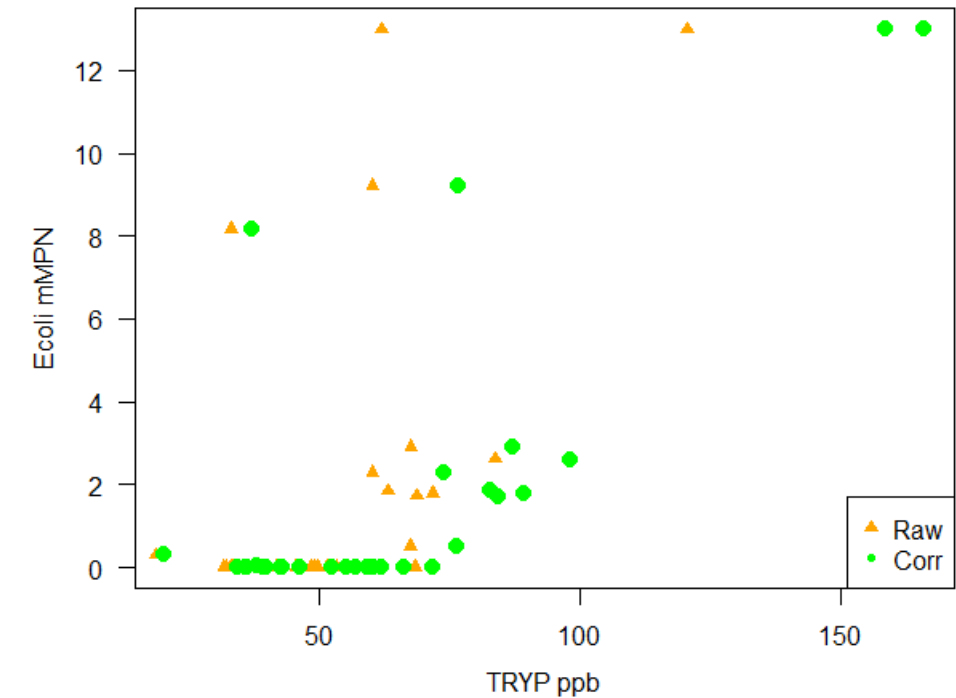
# Boca Rio site (estuary)

## Sept 2022 Storm Event

But lab-based TYRP (Aqualog)  
on filtered sample: **Great!**



What else might be interfering with field-based TRYP?  
Turbulence? Particle size?



## Challenges

Fouling by sediment, organisms...

Frequent maintenance (2-4x month)

Sensor degradation / instability /  
replacement

Special calibration standards  
(sulfuric acid)

Staff time, training, sustained funding



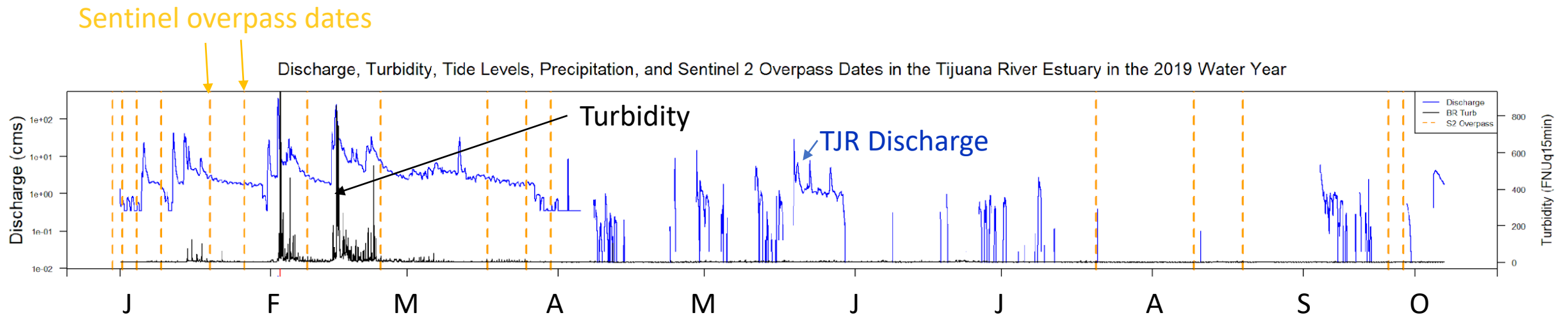
## 2. How can remote sensing supplement in situ sensors to map contamination?

Google Earth Engine of Ayad et al, 2020

Sentinel-2: 5 day, 10m

Good temporal coverage

...but during storms?





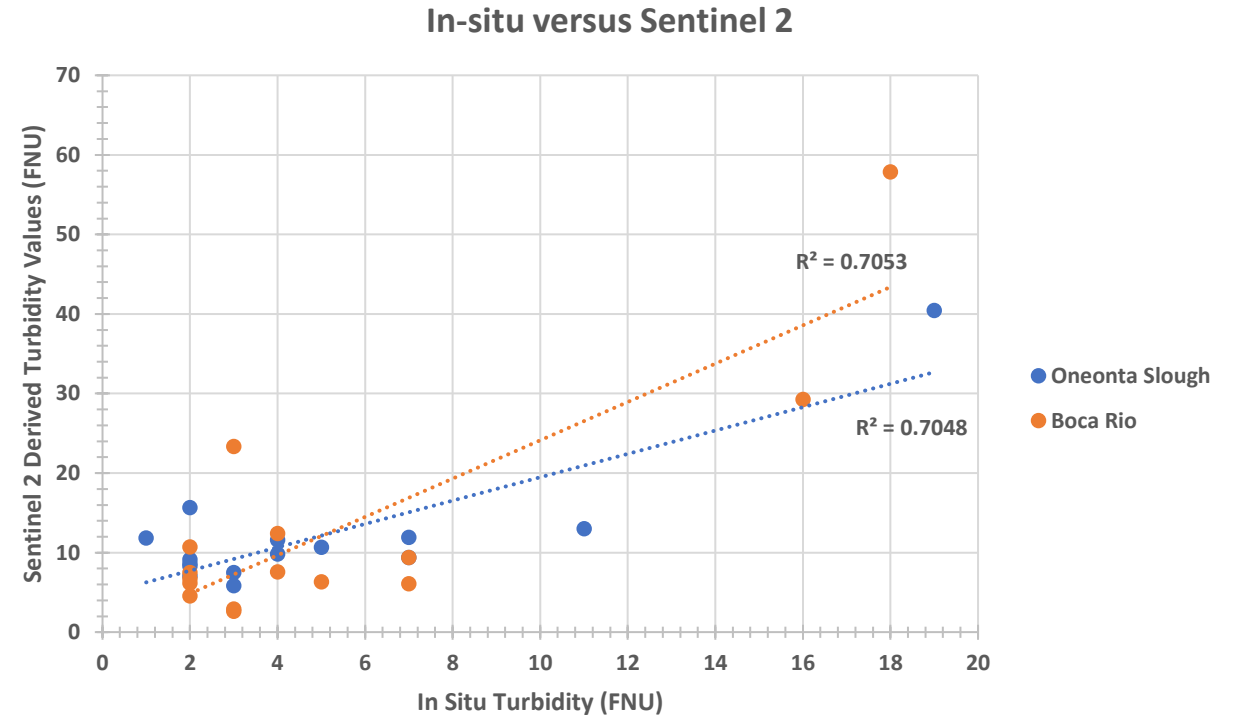
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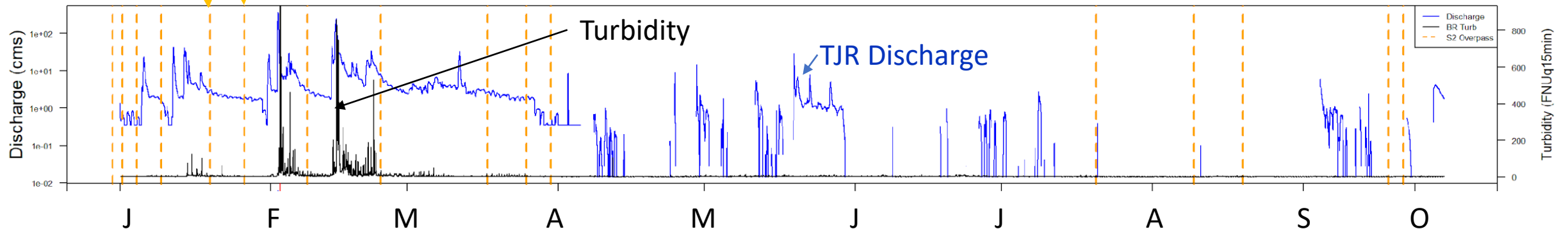
Good temporal coverage  
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Good correlation (for low turbidity)...



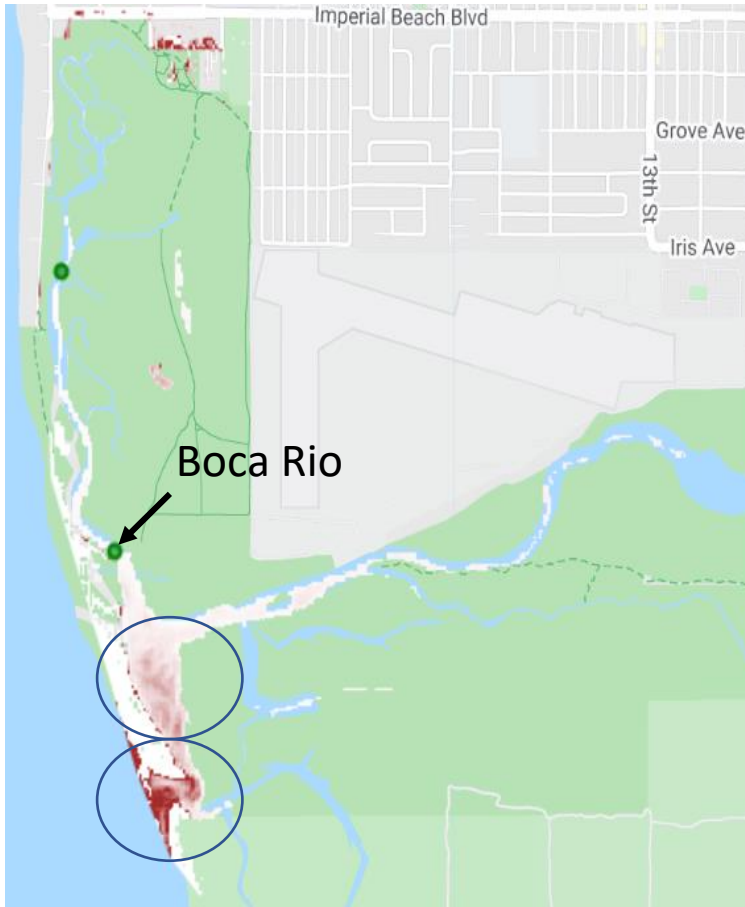
Sentinel overpass dates

Discharge, Turbidity, Tide Levels, Precipitation, and Sentinel 2 Overpass Dates in the Tijuana River Estuary in the 2019 Water Year

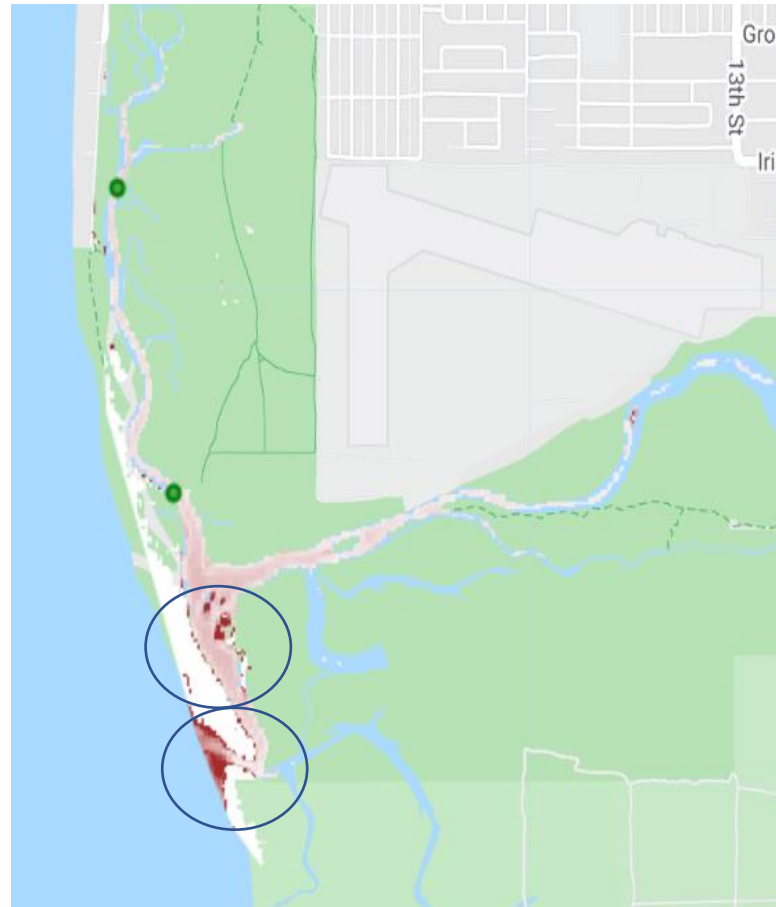


Turbidity hotspots: Near mouth (?), main channel  
Effect of tides, storms, water depth (bottom reflectance)?  
How validate? Can't kayak during/after storm, sewage for safety...

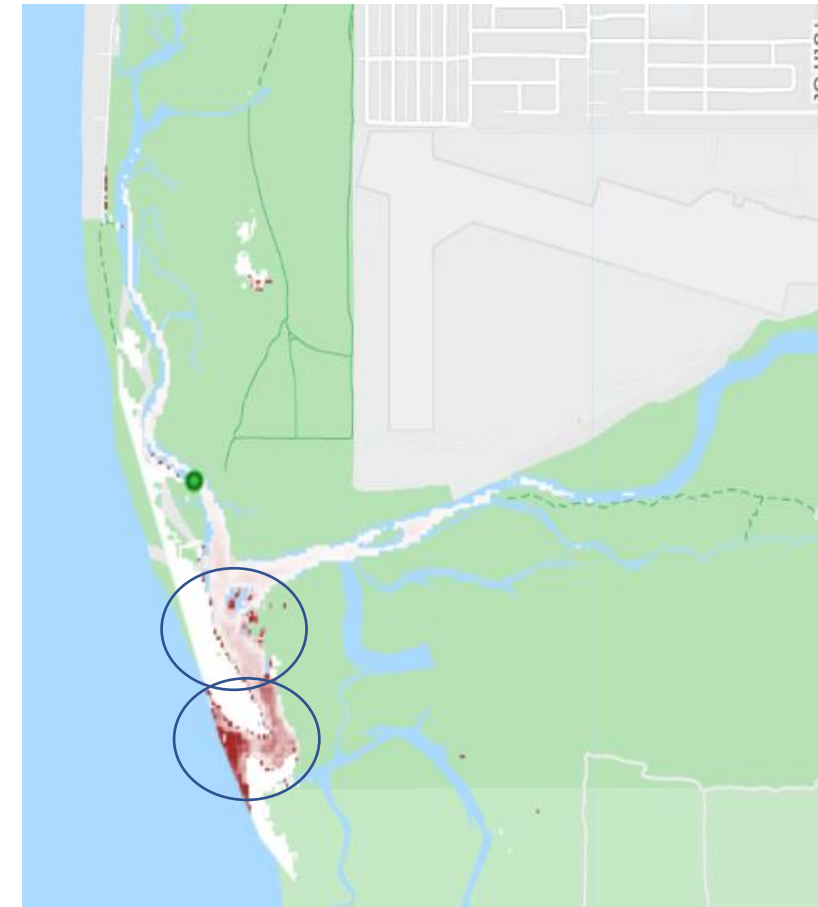
Jan 9, 2019



Feb 23

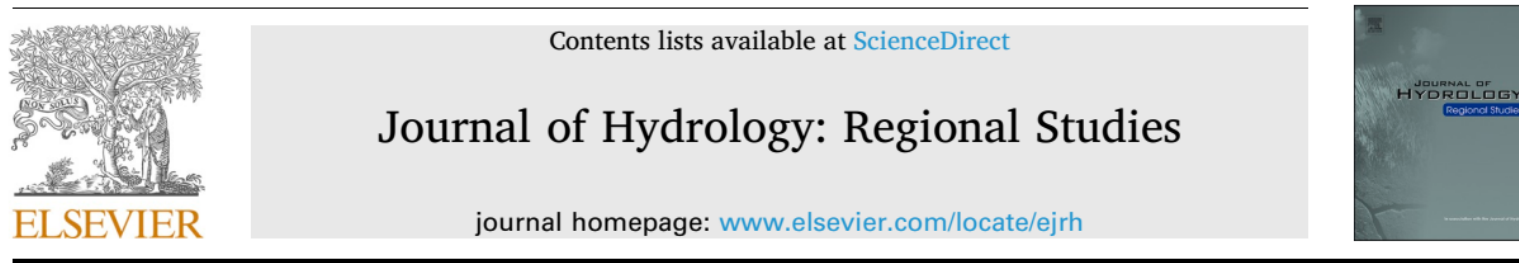


Aug 19



## Long-term goals

- Real-time warning system—air pollution, why not water? Funding?  
→ Hyperspectral, ground-based cameras
- Map hotspots and hot moments of pollution in the estuary and near-coast
- Sediment and bacteria budget of the estuary—monitor outlet  
How much sediment and pollution does the estuary retain?



Runoff and sediment loads in the Tijuana River: Dam effects, extreme events, and change during urbanization

Trent Biggs<sup>a,\*</sup>, Adam Zeigler<sup>a</sup>, Kristine T. Taniguchi-Quan<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Geography, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA, USA

<sup>b</sup> Southern California Coastal Water Research Project, 3535 Harbor Blvd Suite 110, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, USA





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Thank you!

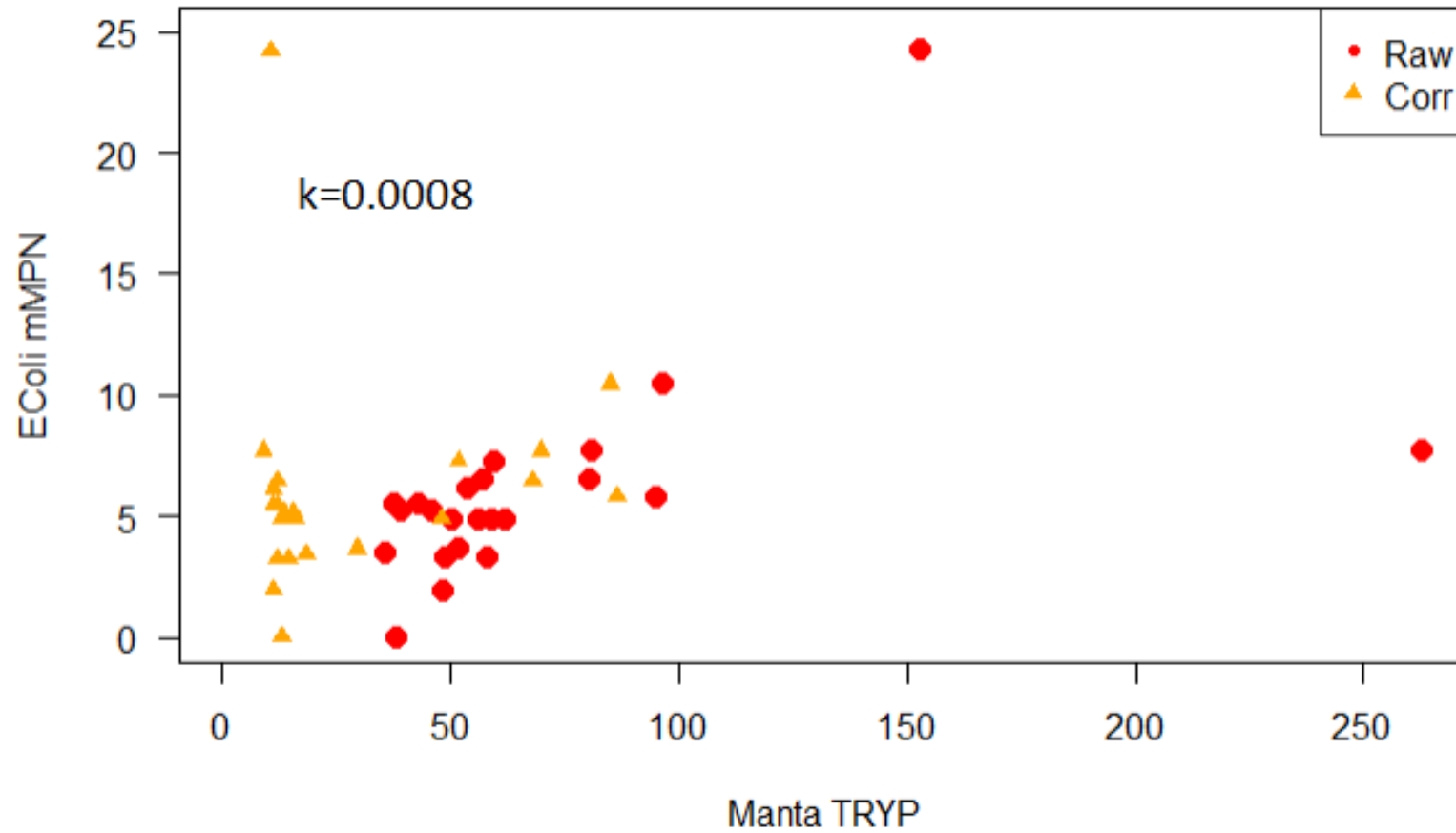
<https://biggslab.sdsu.edu/>

<https://mladenov.weebly.com/>

<https://www.gybe.eco/>

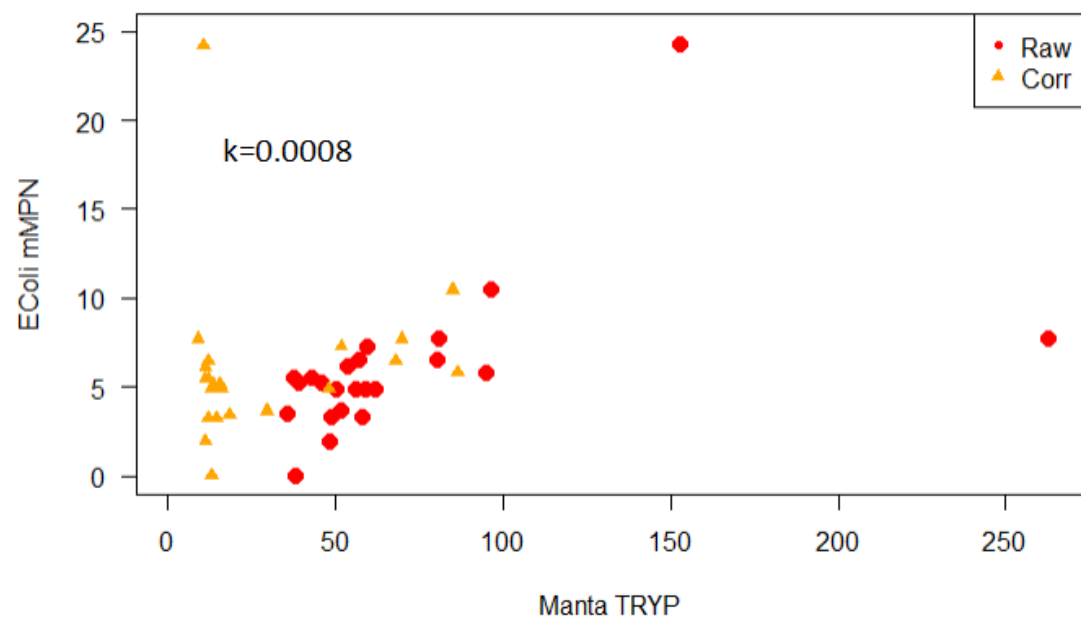
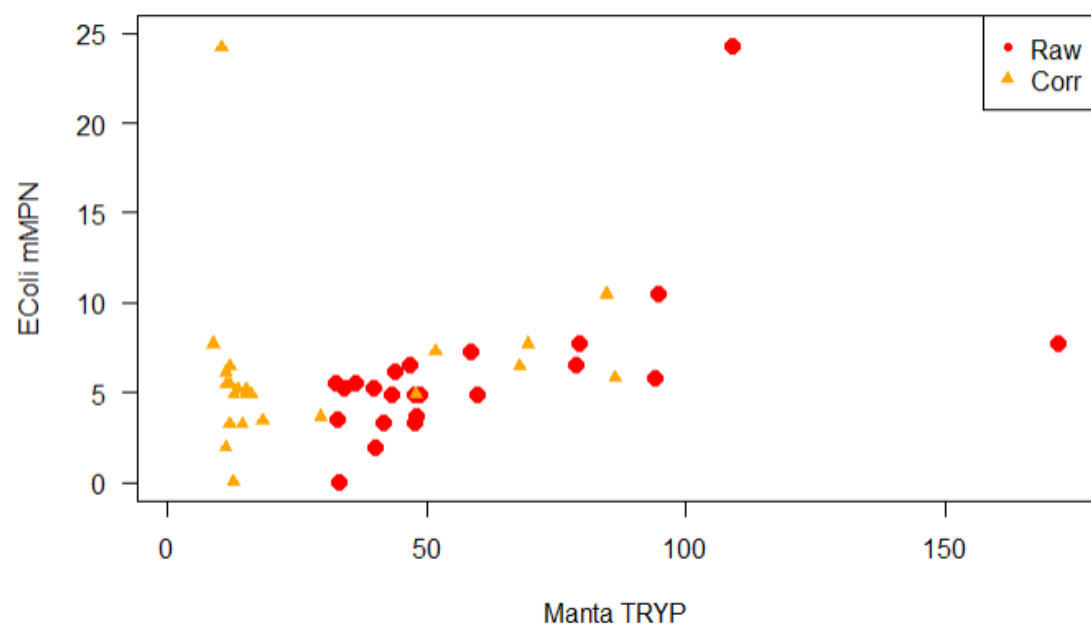
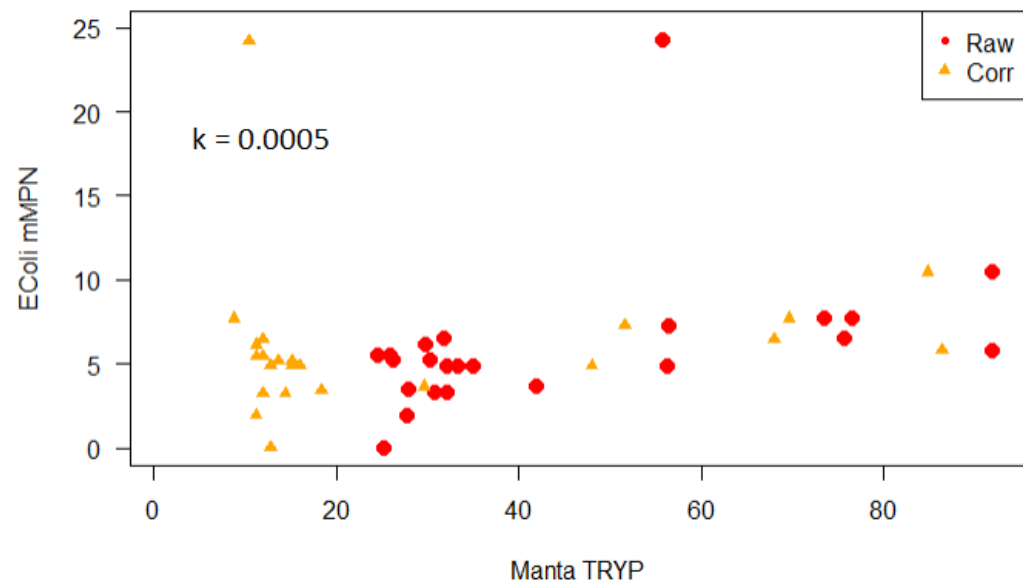


Turbidity correction is necessary...sufficient?  
Constant among events?

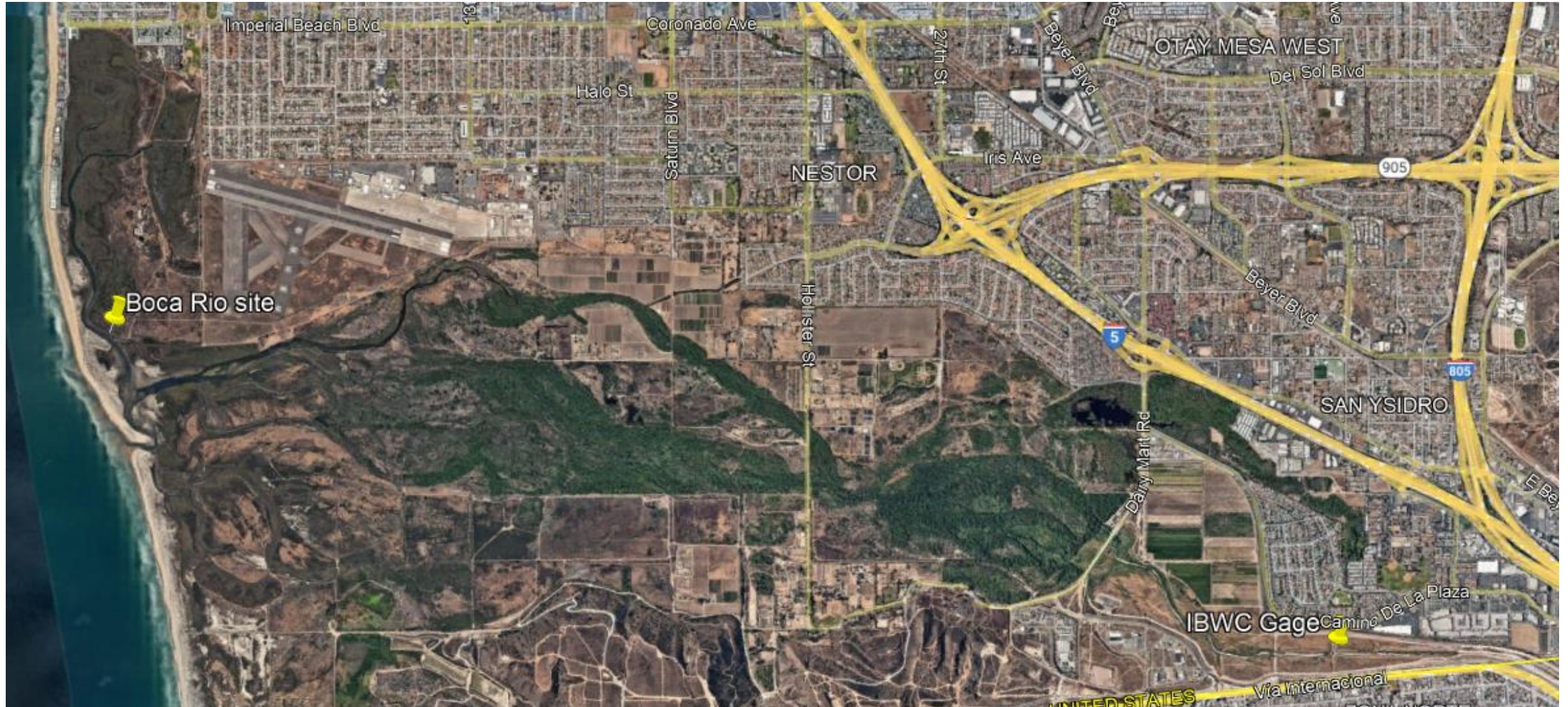


$K = -0.0007$



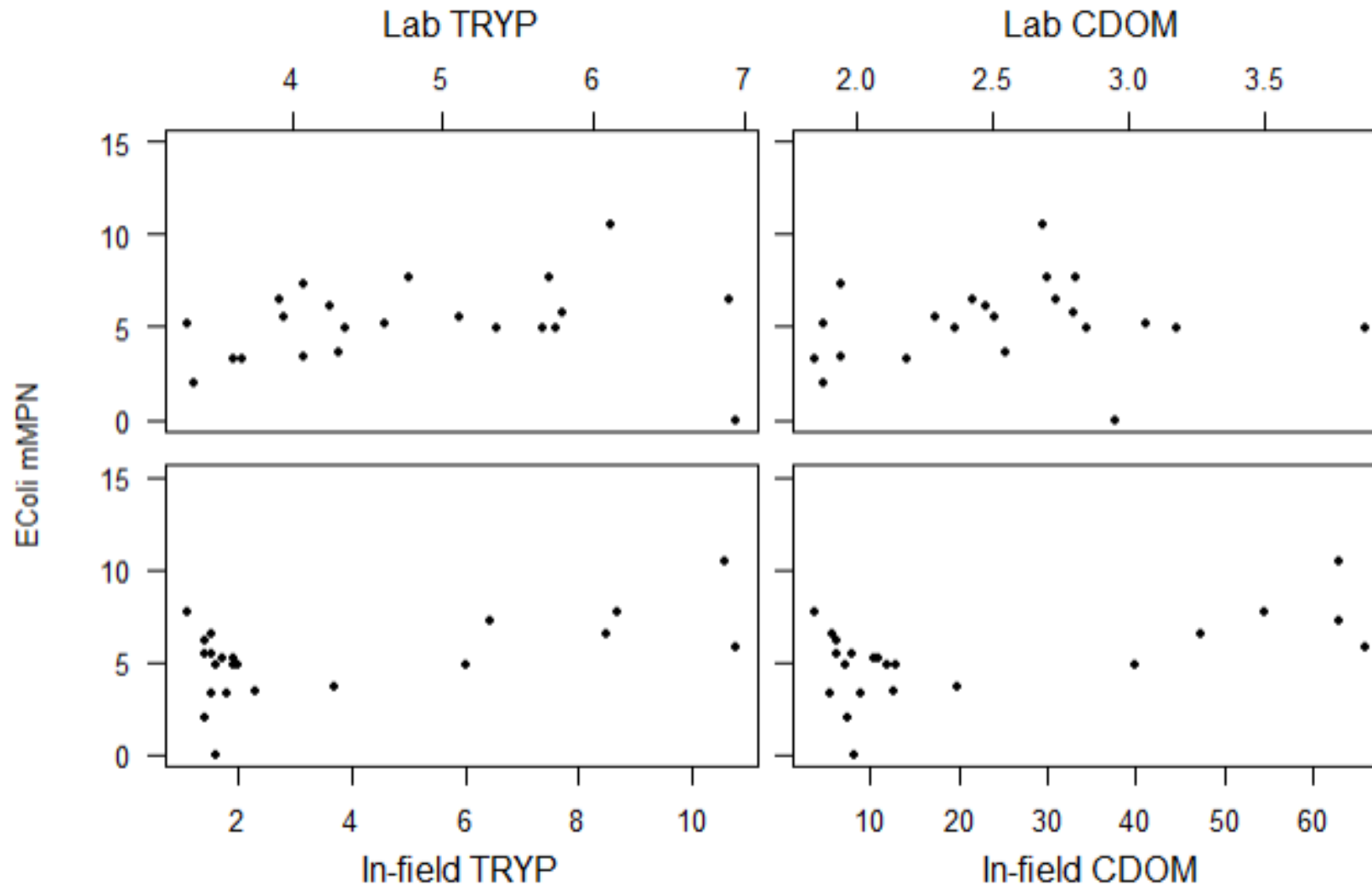


## Methods: In situ sensors (Manta 3)





Lab instrument correlates better with bacteria than field-based....



Methods: N=2 *in situ* sensors

Manta 3: temp, pH, cond, DO, turbidity, TRYP, CDOM

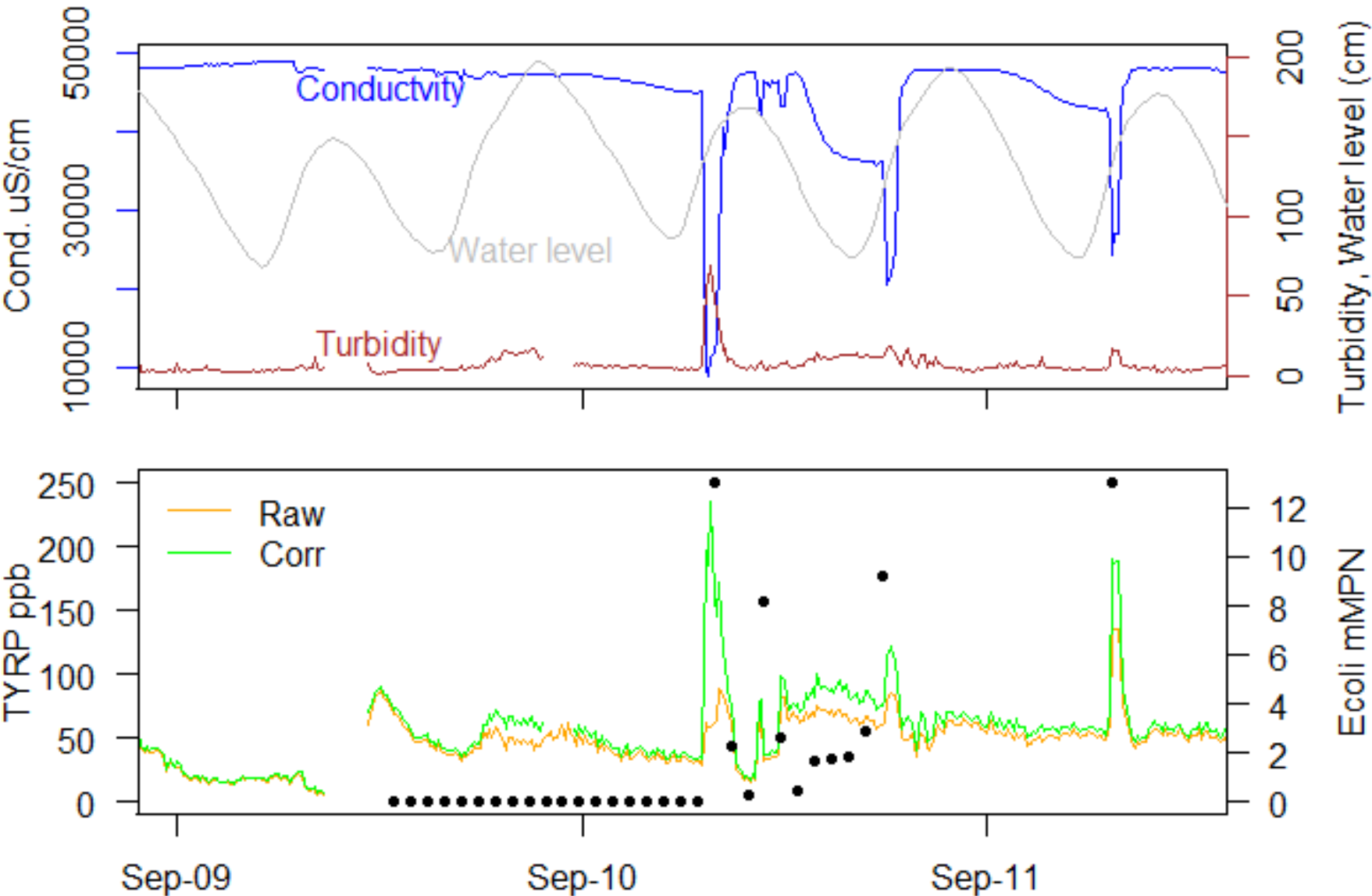
Boca Rio site

IBWC site





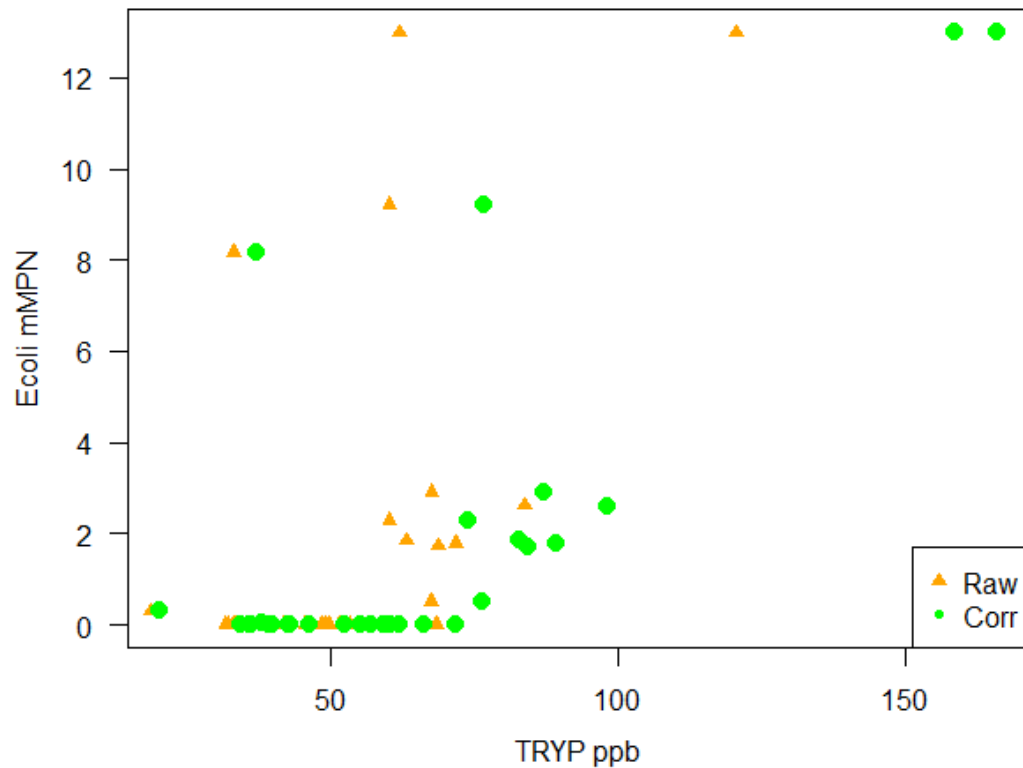
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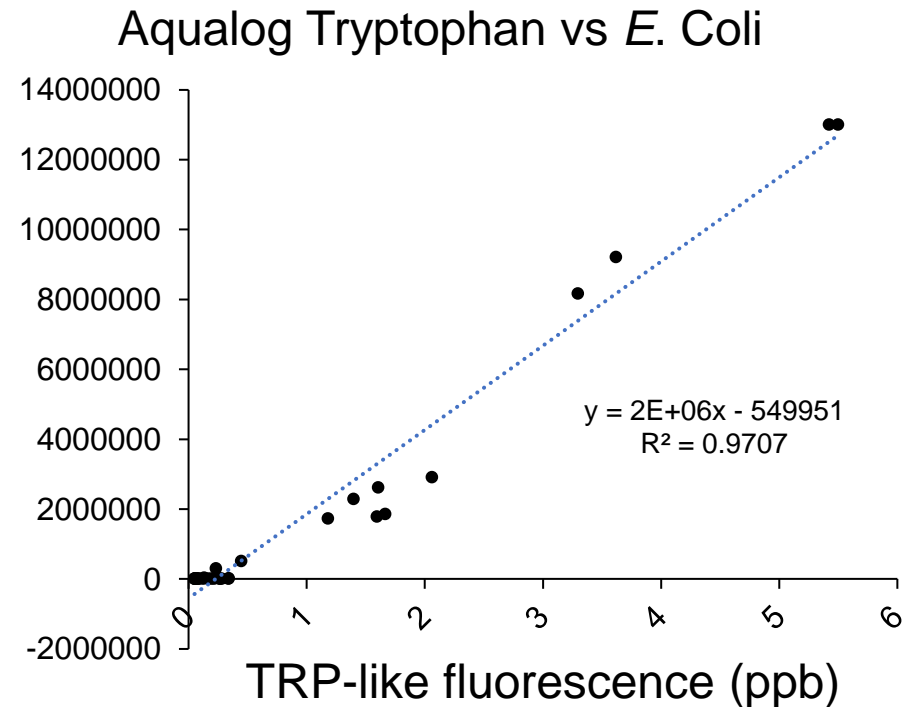
# Boca Rio site (estuary)

## Sept 2022 Storm Event

In-field TRYP: Pretty good



Lab TYRP on filtered sample: Great!



What else might be interfering with TRYP measurements? Turbulence? Particle size?